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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Appellant : Thomas DODT et al.

Group Art Unit: 1733

Appln. No. : 09/800,477

Examiner: A. C. Johnstone

Filed : March 8, 2001

For : MOTOR VEHICLE WHEEL WITH A TIRE PLACED ON A WHEEL RIM
AND A SOUND-ABSORBENT INSERT AS WELL AS A PROCESS FOR
MANUFACTURING A SOUND-ABSORBENT INSERT

APPEAL BRIEF

Commissioner For Patents
PO Box 1450,
Alexandria, Virginia 23313-1450

Sir:

This appeal is from the Examiner's final rejection of January 29, 2003. Appellant filed a Notice of Appeal on May 7, 2003, along with a request for a one-month extension of time, and is filing this Appeal Brief within the two-month due date of July 7, 2003.

A. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest for the invention is Continental Aktiengesellschaft of Hannover, Germany by an assignment recorded in parent U.S. application No. 08/955,920 (now U.S. Patent No. 6,244,314) in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on May 15, 1998 at Reel 9188 and Frame 0393.

B. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no related appeals or interferences which would directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

C. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-3 and 6-21 stand finally rejected under 35 USC 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite.

Claims 1-3 and 6-21 stand finally rejected under 35 USC 112, first paragraph, as containing new matter.

Claim 6 stands finally rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by European Application 0 663 306 (hereinafter EP '306).

D. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

The response to the Final Official Action filed on March 31, 2003 has been considered, as indicated in the April 21, 2003 Advisory Action. Moreover, the Examiner indicated in the Advisory Action that the Amendment filed March 31, 2003 would be entered for purposes of Appeal. No amendment, other than the aforementioned Amendment, has been filed following the final rejection.

E. SUMMARY OF INVENTION

By way of non-limiting examples, the invention is directed to a vehicle wheel having an insert of sound absorbing material. Figs. 1 and 2 show a conventional wheel rim 1 for a tire 4 that is equipped with a drop base 2, rim beads 3, and bead seat surface 3a. A ring 5 of sound- absorbing material is situated inside the sealed interior space between the tire 4 and the wheel rim 1. The ring 5 is wrapped around and seated on the wheel rim 1 and can be made of open-pore foamed materials that are particularly well suited for air sound absorption. These materials can be, for example, PU-foams with a weight around 50 kg/m^3 and a mean pore content of approximately 2 mm^3 . Other effective sound-absorbing materials can also be utilized as starting material for the ring 5 such as felt, absorbing cotton, and materials of similar structure. Although the specification makes reference to foamed material rings, it is, as mentioned earlier, also possible to use other materials. *See paragraphs [0049] and [0050] of the specification.*

The foamed material ring 5 is constructed such that it covers the drop bed 2 but does not fill the drop bed 2 entirely and extends between the two tire beads of the tire 4. The foamed material ring 5 is otherwise constructed such that its cross section possesses a round to rectangular cross section. In the illustrated embodiment of Fig. 1, the cross section of the ring 5 resembles a rectangle with rounded edges. *See paragraph [0051] of the specification.*

The invention aims to make the air sound-absorbing inserts such that they weigh as

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little as possible. Moreover, it is preferable that the sound-absorbing material does not deform or does so only slightly when the tire is rolling. Preferably, the sound-absorbing material does not deform or does so only slightly when the tire experiences centrifugal forces which are noticeable at higher velocities. This resilience to centrifugal forces ensures that the desired, original, and designed sound-absorbing properties do not change during operation, i.e. during the rolling of the tire or vehicle wheel. *See paragraph [0052] of the specification.*

As can be seen in Figs. 1 and 2, the foamed material ring 5 is surrounded on its exterior by an acoustically transparent, woven mesh that is constructed in a mesh-like manner. This woven mesh acts as a support element. Moreover, the woven mesh 6 can completely wrap the insert 5 or it can wrap only that portion of the foamed material ring 5 does not make contact on the wheel rim 1. This latter arrangement is particularly advantageous when the foamed material ring 5 is glued to the wheel rim 1. *See paragraph [0053] of the specification.*

The acoustically transparent woven mesh 6 contains fibers that have tensile strength in the circumferential direction and provide the foamed material ring 5 the required strength with respect to the centrifugal forces. These fibers with a particularly high degree of tensile strength can, for example, be made of nylon or of aromatic polyamide. In the axial direction, the fibers can be designed of a material exhibiting a lower thickness. This arrangement is

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advantageous because it reduces the weight of the ring 5. *See paragraph [0054] of the specification.*

The support element(s) in the form of woven mesh 6, when projected into a plane parallel to the progression of the support elements, provides acoustical transparency because it exhibits more empty surfaces than fibers. *See paragraph [0055] of the specification.*

The woven mesh 6 can be attached to the foamed material ring 5 in a number of ways. It can be attached by wrapping and subsequently closing the seam by welding. It can be attached by gluing. It can also be attached by utilizing a special locking mechanism. Finally, it can be sealed to the exterior in a tear-proof manner. If there is a seam, one should also, depending on the location of the seam, pay attention to the appropriate sound transparency. *See paragraph [0056] of the specification.*

The foamed material ring may be installed by being pulled over the wheel rim as a closed ring. In this case, the foamed material ring 5 is preferably wrapped entirely or partially with the woven mesh 6 after assembly, i.e., after being placed on the rim. The foamed material ring 5 can be attached to the woven mesh 6 in a number of ways such as, by welding, thermal gluing, or similar measures. *See paragraph [0057] of the specification.*

The invention also contemplates that the foamed material ring 5 is already supplied with the support element 6 arranged on one side and/or on the lateral surfaces before it is assembled to the rim. In this case, the assembly of the arrangement can occur simply by

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rolling up the ring before insertion and pulling it over the wheel rim 1 in that position. *See paragraph [0058] of the specification.*

Fig. 1A shows one possible embodiment in which the foamed material ring 5 is pre-shaped in a ring-shaped manner and cut open or slit at one location for assembly. In this case, the support element 6 can also be mounted before the ring is assembled to the rim. The slit can be closed again by gluing it after assembly onto the rim. *See paragraph [0059] of the specification.*

Fig. 1B shows another embodiment of a ring 5. This embodiment utilizes two segments 5a. In this embodiment, the ring can thus be manufactured as two pieces. Alternatively, the ring can be manufactured as a single piece which is subsequently split into segments by cutting. The two parts can then be glued or attached in a manner similar to that described above with regard to Fig. 1A. *See paragraph [0060] of the specification.*

Instead of a woven mesh, the support element 6 can alternatively be perforated foil. The foil can, in particular, consist of a synthetic material. The foil can also preferably be designed to have uniform perforation. As in the embodiment where the support element is a woven mesh, one should pay attention to the acoustical transparency in this embodiment by letting the surface area of the holes dominate. The foil can be mounted in an adhesive fashion on the foamed material, in a manner that is analogous to the embodiment utilizing a woven mesh. *See paragraph [0061] of the specification.*

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In order to ensure an optimal functioning of the present invention, it is important that the foamed material ring 5 is positioned as closely to the wheel rim 1 as possible. It can therefore also be advantageous to glue the ring 5 onto the wheel rim 1. *See paragraph [0062] of the specification.*

In the alternative embodiments illustrated in Figs. 1A and 1B, the foamed material ring 5 can be manufactured with an inner contour that corresponds to the contour of the wheel rim 1 with drop base. Further, the assembly of the ring onto the rim is facilitated by providing the foamed material ring in segmented form. *See paragraph [0063] of the specification.*

Fig. 3 shows another embodiment of the invention. Here, a foamed material strip 7 of appropriate width is utilized instead of the closed foamed material ring. The strip 7 is wrapped around the wheel rim 1 in at least two layers. The foamed material strip 7 can thus be wrapped in several layers. The strip 7 can also conform to the contour of the wheel rim 1. A single strip (as shown in Fig. 3A) can be utilized, for example, to facilitate its conformity to the contour of the wheel rim. Alternatively, more than one strip can also be used, for example, to facilitate its conformity to the contour of the wheel rim. *See paragraph [0064] of the specification.*

In order to improve the resilience of the ring 5 with respect to a centrifugal force, the foamed material strip can also contain support elements that are constructed as either a

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woven mesh or a foil. As described above, one can mount the support elements in this embodiment onto the completely wrapped ring, or, in a particularly advantageous way, the support elements can be applied, preferably in an adhesive manner, to the foamed material strip 7 before it is wrapped around the wheel rim. *See paragraph [0065] of the specification.*

Each layer of the wrapped foamed material strip 7 can contain a layer of support elements. In this embodiment, it is sufficient if only one side (which should be the outer side in the radial direction in the wrapped state) is coated with the support element. *See paragraphs [0066] and [0067] of the specification.*

It is particularly advantageous if the support elements exert a certain tension on the sound-absorbing material 5. This can be achieved in the embodiment which utilizes a woven mesh by using a support element material that is able to flex to a certain degree. In another preferred embodiment, this material strongly stiffens after surpassing a certain degree of flexing. It can be particularly advantageous to utilize materials that begin to stiffen in the range of 10 to 60% flexing. *See paragraph [0068] of the specification.*

In order to create a pre-tension, materials that shrink under thermal straining can be used for the support elements. Materials that shrink with thermal treatment can also be used for the foamed material of the ring. The foamed material ring can even be put under tension by each of these measures. This can ensure that the ring is seated on the wheel rim 1. *See paragraph [0069] of the specification.*

Fig. 4 shows another embodiment of the invention. In this embodiment, the foamed material of the foamed material ring 5' can itself act as a support element. In order to provide for such a design, the foamed material is processed such that longitudinal-shaped pores 5'a are created in the foaming process. These pores can, at least for the most part, point in one direction, i.e., the circumferential direction of the wheel rim or tire. In order to ensure that this occurs, as illustrated schematically in Fig. 7, the raw material for the foam (for example the polymer 7 and the foaming agent 8) can be admixed and fed through an extrusion jet 9 during the foaming process. In this way, the before-mentioned longitudinal pores 5'a can be formed. The extrusion direction, and thereby the direction of the pores 5'a, are created in the longitudinal form, which coincides with the direction of the ring 5' being created. Foamed material created in this manner thus exhibits a greater degree of firmness and stiffness in the circumferential direction than in the circumferential direction. In this way, the resilience to the centrifugal force is improved. *See paragraph [0070] of the specification.*

The invention also contemplates mixing fiber pulp into the material to be foamed either before or with the addition of the reacting additives. This is particularly useful for vehicle tires that are designed to be suitable for higher speeds and for which the centrifugal force up-take of the sound-absorbing insert should be appropriately larger. A foamed material ring 5" created in this way is illustrated in Fig. 5. During the extrusion process, fibers 10 are arranged so that they predominantly orient in one direction, i.e. in the direction

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of the longitudinally stretched pores 5''a. These fibers 10 act to increase the stiffness and firmness of the foamed material ring 5'', in the direction of the circumference, without adding a large mass to the ring. Of course, the increased tensile strength created by the fibers 10 means that the assembly of the ring 5'' on a single-piece wheel rim is hampered. However, it is still possible to assemble the ring to the rim because the fiber additives generally do not lower the tear flexibility. Because of the virtually unchanged softness of the ring 5'' in the radial and the axial direction, and the at most average softness in the axial direction, an assembly process is conceivable whereby the ring 5'' is pulled over the wheel bead by taking advantage of the drop base in wobble position. *See paragraph [0071] of the specification.*

Fig. 6 shows still another embodiment of a foamed material ring 5''. This embodiment contains fibers 10' which are oriented in the circumferential direction but whose pores 5'''a do not have a preferred orientation. The manufacturing of such a ring 5''' is, for example, possible by allowing the foaming of the raw material containing the fibers 10' only to occur after passing through the extrusion jet in which an appropriate orientation of the fibers 10' takes place. *See paragraph [0072] of the specification.*

With an appropriately equipped duplex extruder, it is possible to keep a radially outer layer on the ring free of reinforcing fibers. As a result, this layer can be kept thin, for example, between 0.5 and 2 mm, if it is to be arranged close to the wheel rim. The layer can also, for example, measure between 1 and 6 mm, if it is to be arranged close to the running

surface. *See paragraph [0073] of the specification.*

The invention also contemplates utilizing different combinations of the individual embodiments. For example, an embodiment with oriented pore and/or fibers can be combined with an enclosing support element. Even though only sound-absorbing inserts arranged close to the wheel rim are illustrated, the present invention is not limited to such scenarios. Inserts in accordance with the invention can also be advantageously utilized in an arrangement that is close to the running surface, and in particular, in an arrangement immediately radially inside the running strip. *See paragraph [0074] of the specification.*

The invention encompasses other embodiments and/or features which are not described herein. However, all the claimed features have been explained with sufficient clarity to enable the reader to understand the invention.

F. ISSUES ON APPEAL

- (1) Whether the Specification Is Improperly Objected to Under 35 U.S.C. section 132, as Introducing New Matter.**
- (2) Whether Claims 1-3 and 6-21 Are Improperly Rejected Under 35 U.S.C. section 112, Second Paragraph, as Being Indefinite.**
- (3) Whether Claims 1-3 and 6-21 Are Improperly Rejected Under 35 U.S.C. section 112, First Paragraph, as Containing New Matter.**

(4) Whether Claim 6 Is Improperly Rejected Under 35 U.S.C. section 102(b) as Being Anticipated By EP 0 663 306 (EP '306).

G. GROUPING OF CLAIMS

The following groups of claims are considered to stand or fall together, but only for the purpose of this appeal: No claims stand or fall together.

H. ARGUMENT

(1) The Objection of the Specification Under 35 U.S.C. section 132, as Introducing New Matter is in Error, the Examiner's Decision to Object to the Specification Should be Reversed, and the Application Should be Remanded to the Examiner.

Reversal of the objection to the specification under 35 USC 132, as introducing new matter is requested.

The Examiner asserts that paragraphs [0029], [0031] and [0033]-[0035] of the instant continuation application, which were added at the time the instant application was filed, introduce new matter.

As Appellant has maintained all along, these paragraphs were added to the continuation application to provide antecedent support for the claims presented therein, and

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recite the same language used in the claims. For Example, paragraph [0029] corresponds to claim 1 of the instant application, paragraph [0031] corresponds to claim 3, and paragraphs [0033]-[0035] correspond to claims 6-14.

Furthermore, Appellant has already specifically pointed out that the language used in these paragraphs (and the claims) find clear support in the parent application 08/955,920 (Attorney Docket No. P16090.S01). A copy of this application has already been provided to the Examiner. Moreover, as the instant continuation claims benefit to the parent application and expressly incorporates by reference the disclosure of the parent application (see paragraph [0001] of the instant application), Appellant is entitled to rely on the entire disclosure of the parent application.

Appellant further notes that the proper standard by which to measure whether the instant continuation application contains new matter is by comparing its disclosure to that of the parent application. Thus:

Paragraph [0029] finds support in the parent application on, e.g.: page 3, lines 5-6, 10-11, 18-21; page 4, lines 2, 10-12, 16-18; page 5, line 29; page 6, line 7; page 7, line 21-23; page 8, lines 1-6; and page 10, lines 1-2, 15-16, 22-25, wherein it explains how orienting the layer of fibers in the circumferential direction provides tensile strength to the insert to resist centrifugal forces. Note that, e.g., page 8, lines 12-14 specifically indicates that the mesh can be attached by wrapping - a description which clearly and inherently supports language

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designating this as a layer. With regard to the assertion that the specification lacks support for the support element being “coupled” to the insert, Appellant directs the Examiner’s attention to page 3, lines 29-30, page 5, lines 5-6, page 7, lines 25-29, and in particular, page 8, lines 12-14 which specifically explains that support element (i.e., woven mesh) “can be attached to the foamed material ring 5”. See also page 8, lines 20-21 for how such attachment can be accomplished. See also page 8, lines 23-24 and Fig. 2. Finally, while Appellant acknowledges that the parent application does not specifically use the term “coupled” or “connected”, it should be apparent that the use of such terms are not new matter because such terms are encompassed (or find support in) the term “attached”, i.e., the term “attached” is defined by Webster’s II New College Dictionary as “[t]o connect or join”. Moreover, this same dictionary defines coupled as “[t]o link together: Connect”. A copy of select pages of this dictionary defining the terms connected, coupled and attached, is attached hereto.

Paragraph [0031] finds support in the parent application in, e.g., Figs. 3 and 3A, and on page 4, lines 4-5, page 9, lines 25-30, and page 10, lines 9-10 of the parent specification. For example: paragraph [0031] recites “Further, the acoustically transparent support element may include a plurality of support elements layers radially arranged within the insert at discrete distances from each other.” Figs. 3 and 3A clearly show an embodiment in which many support element layers are arranged in a radial manner and at discrete distances.

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Moreover, it is clear that at least some of these layers are arranged within the ring 5. Finally, original claim 4 of the parent application also specifically recites that “the support element (6), when viewed in the radial direction, is arranged inside the sound-absorbing insert (7) in discrete distances from each other.”

Paragraph [0033] finds support in the parent application on e.g., page 4, lines 20-23, page 9, lines 9-14 of the parent specification. Note that foil is disclosed as an alternative to a woven mesh, and that page 9, lines 13-14, specifically indicates that the foil can be mounted to the insert ring in an “analogous” manner, e.g., in a layer or layers. For example: paragraph [0033] recites “The insert can include a plurality of radially arranged insert layers. The acoustically transparent support element may include a plurality of support element layers, and at least one of the support element layers can be positioned between each radially arranged insert layer.” Figs. 3 and 3A clearly show an embodiment in which many support element layers are arranged to surround many radially arranged insert layers 7.

Paragraph [0034] finds support in the parent application in, e.g., each figure and on page 4, lines 25 and, in particular page 4, line 29 and page 8, line 18, in, e.g., Figs. 3 and 3A, and on page 9, lines 25-30, and on page 10, lines 1-16, and in, e.g., Figs. 3 and 3A, and on page 10, lines 1-13 of the parent specification. For example: paragraph [0034] recites “According to another feature of the invention, the insert can be formed as closed ring. The closed ring may include of a strip of sound-reducing material adapted to be wrapped several

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times in a ring-like manner. The strip may have at least one side coupled to the acoustically transparent support element. The acoustically transparent support element can be one of glued and welded to the strip.” Figs. 3 and 3A clearly show an embodiment in which an insert 5 is formed by a strip 7 that is wrapped in layers with all of its sides covered in support element, i.e., woven mesh. Finally, original claims 10-13 of the parent application also provide clear support for the language of this paragraph.

Paragraph [0035] finds support in the parent application in, e.g., Figs. 3 and 3A, and on page 4, lines 29-30, page 5, lines 1-3, page 9, lines 25-30 as well as page 10, lines 1-16 of the parent specification. For example: paragraph [0035] recites “The insert can include a plurality of radially arranged insert layers. The acoustically transparent support element may include a plurality of support element layers, and at least one of the support element layers can be positioned between each radially arranged insert layer.” Again, Figs. 3 and 3A clearly show an embodiment in which the insert 5 is made from a strip 7 that is wrapped in layers with all of its sides covered in support element, i.e., woven mesh. Finally, original claims 10-13 of the parent application also provide clear support for the language of this paragraph.

Thus, it is believed that all of the language in paragraphs [0029], [0031] and [0033] through [0035] are fully supported by the original disclosure of the parent application. Thus, for reasons given above, reversal of the Examiner’s decision to finally object to the

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specification as introducing new matter is requested.

(2) **The Rejection of Claims 1-3 and 6-21 Under 35 U.S.C. section 112, Second Paragraph, as Being Indefinite is in Error, the Examiner's Decision to Reject These Claims Should be Reversed, and the Application Should be Remanded to the Examiner.**

Reversal of the rejection of claims 1-3 and 6-21 under 35 USC 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite is requested.

In the rejection, the Examiner made numerous assertions which Appellant is honestly unable to fully understand and contemplate. For example, rather than focusing on the claim language, the Examiner begins this rejection by purportedly pointing to what "Applicants now argue". The Examiner then explains that Appellants purport to construe the claims in a particular asserted manner which itself, the Examiner asserts, renders the claims indefinite. The Examiner then undertakes a detailed, and wholly inexplicable and confusing analysis of the claim language with numerous citations to case law. Appellant is honestly unable to unravel the basis for this rejection. However, Appellant will attempt to address each and every issue raised by the Examiner.

The Examiner asserts that claim 1 is indefinite, apparently because it recites an acoustically transparent support element comprising *at least one layer of fibers oriented in*

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a circumferential direction and having a centrifugal force resisting tensile strength, at least in the circumferential direction of the tire, wherein the centrifugal force resisting tensile strength is achieved by the at least one layer of fibers oriented in the circumferential direction, and *the acoustically transparent support element being coupled to the insert*. Apparently, the Examiner confuses fibers 10 and 10" of the embodiment shown in Figs. 5 and 6 for the fibers of the support element 6 shown in, e.g., Fig. 1. However, such an interpretation relates more to the Examiner's misunderstanding of the claim language, than to the claims themselves. For example, if the Examiner took note of the language of paragraph [0054] of the instant application, she would see that the woven mesh support element 6 of Fig. 1 is disclosed as containing "fibers that have tensile strength in the circumferential direction". Moreover, as discussed above, the specification provides inherent and clear support for coupling the support element 6 to the insert ring 5. See paragraph [0056] which recites that "[t]he woven mesh can be attached to the foamed material ring 5" (emphasis added). Finally, Appellant's use of the term "layer of fibers" is clearly supported by Fig. 1, i.e., woven mesh 6 is clearly shown as forming one layer of fibers arranged on an outer surface of ring 5. Moreover, Fig. 3 shows many layers of the woven mesh support element 6. Accordingly, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art, having read the specification, would have little difficulty understanding the claimed invention recited in claim 1.

The Examiner next asserts that claim 6 is indefinite, apparently because it recites the term “foil”. The Examiner characterizes this term as a relative term and even defines it as a very thin layer. The Examiner further asserts because the specification and the claims do not define its thickness, the scope of the claim is rendered uncertain. Appellant respectfully disagrees. Appellant has never asserted that it is the inventor of a foil or foils. Appellant acknowledges that foils are entirely conventional. On the other hand, their use on an insert, as claimed and described in the instant application, is not believed to be conventional. Moreover, Appellant notes that the Examiner’s definition is not entirely accurate since the above-noted Webster’s II dictionary defines foil as a thin flexible sheet of metal. Accordingly, Appellant submits that one of ordinary skill in the art would have no difficulty understanding what is meant by the term “foil” in the context of the invention.

The Examiner also asserts that claim 7 is indefinite because it contradicts claim 6. Specifically, the Examiner explains that because claim 6 recites that the foil extends in the circumferential direction, it cannot also be isotropic. Appellant respectfully disagrees. The term “isotropic” is defined as “identical in all directions” by the above-noted dictionary. Thus, a foil is isotropic if it is identical in all directions, e.g., it has the same thickness, texture, surface characteristics, material, etc., in all directions. On the other hand, this does not mean that the isotropic nature of the foil changes when it is oriented in a certain way such as, e.g., circumferentially. Surely, a foil does not automatically, as the Examiner appears to

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assert, lose its isotropic characteristic simply because one shapes, orients, moves it to a particular position, or fashions it in a particular manner.

The Examiner next asserts that claim 10 is indefinite because it is inconsistent with the specification. Appellant respectfully disagrees. Claim 10 recites “[t]he motor vehicle wheel in accordance with claim 9, the strip having at least one side coupled to the acoustically transparent support element.” On the other hand, Figs. 3 and 3A clearly show a strip 7 that has a support element (i.e., woven mesh) covering one or more of the sides. Moreover, paragraph [0065] explains that the support element can be either a woven mesh or a foil that is adhesively applied to the strip. As is well known, something that is adhesively attached is certainly “coupled”. Finally, paragraph [0067] explains that “[i]n this embodiment, it is sufficient if only one side (which should be the outer side in the radial direction in the wrapped state) is coated with the support element” (emphasis added).

Appellant further notes that the essential determination as to whether the claims satisfy 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, requires a consideration as to whether the claims set forth the invention with a reasonable degree of precision and particularity. The definiteness of claim language is not analyzed in a vacuum, but rather, is considered in light of the prior art teachings and in view of Appellant’s disclosure, as it would be interpreted by one having the ordinary level of skill in the pertinent art. *In re Moore*, 439 F.2d 1232, 169 USPQ 236 (CCPA 1971).

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In rejecting a claim under section 112, second paragraph, the Examiner is required to establish that one of ordinary skill in the art, when reading the claims in light of the specification, would not have been able to ascertain with a reasonable degree of precision and particularity the particular area set out and circumscribed by the claims. *Ex parte Wu*, 10 USPQ 2d 2031, 2033 (B.P.A.I. 1989). If the disclosure and claims are sufficient for one skilled in the art to understand, the Examiner "should not reject claims or insist on their own preferences if other modes of expression selected by applicants satisfy the statutory requirements." MPEP 2173.02.

Accordingly, Appellant submits that, measured against the correct standard enunciated above, none of the claims are indefinite. Thus, for reasons given above, reversal of the Examiner's decision to finally reject claims 1-3 and 6-21 as indefinite is requested.

(3) The Rejection of Claims 1-3 and 6-21 Under 35 U.S.C. section 112, First Paragraph, as Containing New Matter is in Error, the Examiner's Decision to Reject These Claims Should be Reversed, and the Application Should be Remanded to the Examiner.

Reversal of the rejection of claims 1-3 and 6-21 under 35 USC 112, first paragraph, as containing new matter is requested.

In the rejection, the Examiner again made numerous assertions which Appellant is

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honestly unable to fully understand and contemplate. For example, the Examiner purports to inform Appellant of which language Appellant has literal generic support for, and which subgeneric and species language Appellant is entitled to claim. The Examiner then again undertakes a detailed, and wholly inexplicable and confusing analysis, of the claim language with numerous citations to case law. Again, Appellant is honestly unable to unravel the basis for this rejection. However, Appellant will attempt to address each and every issue raised by the Examiner.

The Examiner has asserted that there is no literal support in the parent application for the language recited in claim 1. Moreover, the Examiner has gone to great lengths to opine on what claim language would have such support. The Examiner then concludes that there is no support for the phrases “coupled to” and “at least one layer of fibers oriented in a circumferential direction.” Appellant respectfully disagrees.

Apparently, the Examiner has failed to consider the fact that the original drawings, the specification and the claims all make up the original disclosure in evaluating section 112, first paragraph. The Examiner is also apparently under the erroneous belief that claim terms must find exact “literal support” in the disclosure. Appellant submits that the Examiner is entirely incorrect on both counts.

With regard to the term “coupled to”, Appellant again reminds the Examiner that Figs. 1 and 2 show a woven mesh support element 6 in the form of a layer covering the insert

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5. Indeed, Fig. 3 shows another embodiment which uses many layers or woven mesh support elements 6. It is also clear from, e.g., page 5, lines 5-6 and page 9, lines 9-14 of the parent application (as filed), and paragraphs [0021], [0056] and [0061] of the instant continuation application, that the specification described various ways that the support element 6 can be attached, i.e., coupled to or connected to, the ring 5. For example, paragraph [0056] specifically states that “[t]he woven mesh 6 can be attached to the foamed material ring 5”. As discussed above, the term “coupled” finds support in Appellant’s use of the term “attached”.

With regard to the term “at least one layer of fibers oriented in a circumferential direction”, Appellant reminds the Examiner that Figs. 1 and 2 clearly show a woven mesh support element 6 with fibers oriented in the circumferential direction, i.e. most of the fibers shown in Fig. 2 are clearly oriented in the circumferential direction. It is also apparent from, e.g., page 5, lines 16-18 and page 8, lines 1-3 of the parent application (as filed), that the mesh 6 is so oriented to provide tensile strength.

As explained above, claim 1 (which is also described in paragraph [0029] of the instant application) finds support in the parent application on, e.g.: page 3, lines 5-6, 10-11, 18-21; page 4, lines 2, 10-12, 16-18; page 5, line 29; page 6, line 7; page 7, line 21-23; page 8, lines 1-6; and page 10, lines 1-2, 15-16, 22-25, wherein it explains how orienting the layer of fibers in the circumferential direction provides tensile strength to the insert to resist

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centrifugal forces. Note that, e.g., page 8, lines 12-14 specifically indicates that the mesh can be attached by wrapping - a description which clearly and inherently supports language designating this as a layer. With regard to the assertion that the specification lacks support for the support element being “coupled” to the insert, Appellant again directs the Examiner’s attention to page 3, lines 29-30, page 5, lines 5-6, page 7, lines 25-29, and in particular, page 8, lines 12-14 which specifically explains that support element (i.e., woven mesh) “can be attached to the foamed material ring 5”. Again, see also page 8, lines 20-21 for how such attachment can be accomplished. See also page 8, lines 23-24 and Fig. 2. Finally, while Appellant acknowledges that the parent application does not specifically use the term “coupled” or “connected”, it should be apparent that the use of terms are not new matter because the term “attached” is defined by Webster’s II New College Dictionary as “[t]o connect or join”. Moreover, this same dictionary defines coupled as “[t]o link together: Connect”. Again, a copy of these select pages of this dictionary, is attached hereto.

With regard to the Examiner’s assertion that the specification does not provide support for a foil that is oriented in a circumferential direction, Appellant notes that Figs. 1 and 2 and page 9, lines 9-14 clearly provide sufficient support for this feature, relative to section 112, first paragraph. Indeed, this language finds support in the parent application on e.g., page 4, lines 20-23, page 9, lines 9-14 of the parent specification. There it is explained that the foil is disclosed as an alternative to a woven mesh. Indeed, on page 9, lines 13-14, it is

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specifically indicated that the foil can be mounted to the insert ring in an “analogous” manner, e.g., in a layer or layers.

Appellant is mindful of the Examiner’s extensive discussion in support of this rejection and has fully considered the Examiner’s comments and the case law cited by the Examiner. However, it has not escaped Appellant’s attention that the Examiner has failed to properly evaluate the claim language on the basis of whether the claims recite features which are fully supported by the original disclosure. Appellant has, throughout the prosecution of this application, gone to great lengths to point out how each claim is fully supported by the original disclosure. Accordingly, Appellant reiterates and incorporates those arguments herein.

Finally, while Appellant has pointed out that each feature is in fact literally and/or inherently disclosed and/or supported in the instant specification, Appellant reminds the Examiner that features can also find support, or be inherently disclosed, in the figures.

Finally, Appellant reminds the Examiner that “the failure of the specification to specifically mention a limitation that later appears in the claims is not a fatal one when one skilled in the art would recognize upon reading the specification that the new language reflects what the specification shows has been invented.” See *All Dental Prodx, LLC v. Advantage Dental Products, Inc.*, 02-1107 (Fed. Cir. 2002) noting *Eiselstein v. Frank*, 52 F.3d 1035, 1039, 34 USPQ2d 1467, 1470 (Fed. Cir. 1995). A copy of the *All Dental Prodx*

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case has already been provided to the Examiner.

Accordingly, Appellant submits that, measured against the correct standard enunciated above and the disclosure of the parent application, none of the claims contain new matter. Thus, for reasons given above, reversal of the Examiner's decision to finally reject claims 1-3 and 6-21 as containing new matter is requested.

(4) The Rejection of Claim 6 Under 35 U.S.C. section 102(b) as Being Anticipated By EP '306 is in Error, the Examiner's Decision to Reject This Claim Should be Reversed, and the Application Should be Remanded to the Examiner.

Reversal of the rejection of claim 6 under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by EP '306 is requested.

In the rejection, the Examiner asserted that this document discloses all the features recited in this claim. Moreover, the Examiner has explained that she may properly disregard the feature "perforated foil" apparently because Appellant has not defined the foil thickness in the specification. Appellant respectfully traverses this rejection and the assertions therein.

Appellant submits that the rejection is entirely improper because this document does not disclose all the recited features of the above-noted claim 6.

Notwithstanding the Office Action assertions as to what this document discloses,

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Appellant submits that this document fails to disclose, inter alia, an acoustically transparent support element comprising *at least one layer of perforated foil oriented in a circumferential direction and having a centrifugal force resisting tensile strength, at least in the circumferential direction of the tire, wherein the centrifugal force resisting tensile strength is achieved by the at least one layer of perforated foil oriented in the circumferential direction*, as recited in independent claim 6.

Clearly, the Examiner has identified no disclosure in this document which discloses this feature. Nor is it discernable whether EP '306 even discloses any kind of perforated foil. Instead, the Examiner has chosen to disregard a feature which is clearly and positively recited. Further still, the Examiner has stated that a perforated bicycle tube discloses perforated foil. Conspicuously absent from the Examiner's analysis is any legal basis for disregarding this feature or any cases which support the Examiner's assertions. Thus, Appellant submits that this rejection is clearly and entirely improper.

Appellant additionally submits that the Examiner has set forth no legal basis for disregarding and/or for not giving patentable weight to the above-noted recited features. Appellant submits that the Examiner is not free to disregard features which describe and limit the invention. *Pitney Bowes, Inc. v. Hewlett-Packard Co.*, 182 F.3d 1298, 1306, 51 USPQ2d 1161, 1166 (Fed. Cir. 1999).

Appellant notes that, for an anticipation rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) to be

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proper, each element of the claim in question must be disclosed in a single document, and if the document relied upon does not do so, then the rejection must be withdrawn.

For the foregoing reasons and because EP '306 fails to disclose the above-noted features of the instant invention, Appellant submits that EP '306 fails to disclose each and every recited feature of the instant invention. Accordingly, Appellant submits that the Examiner has failed to provide an adequate evidentiary basis to support a rejection of anticipation under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) and that the instant rejection is improper.

Finally, Appellant submits that the Examiner has failed to set forth a prima facie case for anticipation, at least on the basis that the Examiner has failed to provide an English translation of this document. Indeed, the Examiner has failed to point out where in this document there is disclosure for each and every recited feature. Accordingly, should the Examiner maintain the rejection in the Examiner's Answer, Appellant respectfully requests that the Examiner provide an English translation of the applied document and point out to Appellant where in the document each and every recited feature can be found.

Thus, for reasons given above, reversal of the Examiner's decision to finally reject claim 6 is requested. Further, Appellant requests that the application be remanded to the Examiner for allowance.

Traversal of the Examiner's comments

Regarding the Examiner's comments in the Advisory Action asserting that the claims must be clear and the drawings must support the generic language of the claims, Appellant reminds the Examiner that there is no requirement that claim terms be only those that are literally recited in the specification. Moreover, the Examiner has failed to fully comprehend that it is settled cannon law that claims are construed as one skilled in the art would understand them in light of the specification of which they are part. *Orthokinetics, Inc. v. Safety Travel Chairs, Inc.*, 806 F.2d 1565, 1575, 1 USPQ2d 1081, 1088 (Fed Cir. 1986).

I. CONCLUSION

For the reasons advanced above, Appellant submits that the rejections are erroneous and that the Examiner's decision to reject claims 1-3 and 6-21 should be reversed. Claims 1-3 and 6-21 are not indefinite and do not introduce new matter, and claim 6 patentably defines over the applied art of record.


This appeal brief is being submitted in triplicate, pursuant to 37 CFR 1.192(a).

A check is enclosed in the amount of \$320.00 for payment of the fee for filing an appeal brief, as set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(c).

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The Commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fee, or to credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 19-0089.

Respectfully submitted,
Thomas DODT et al.


Reg. No. 45,294

Neil F. Greenblum
Reg. No. 28,394

July 7, 2003
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Attachment: Appendix 1
Select pages of Webster's II New College Dictionary

APPENDIX

Claims on Appeal:

1. (Amended) A motor vehicle wheel comprising:
a wheel rim;
a tire having a tire interior enclosed by the wheel rim and the tire;
the tire being mounted on the wheel rim;
an insert comprising a ring-shaped sound-absorbing material;
the insert being positioned within the tire interior;
an acoustically transparent support element comprising at least one layer of fibers oriented in a circumferential direction and having a centrifugal force resisting tensile strength, at least in the circumferential direction of the tire, wherein the centrifugal force resisting tensile strength is achieved by the at least one layer of fibers oriented in the circumferential direction; and
the acoustically transparent support element being coupled to the insert.
2. (Amended) The motor vehicle wheel in accordance with claim 1, the insert having a surface open to the tire interior at least over a portion of its cross-section; and
the acoustically transparent support element wrapping the surface of the insert.
3. (Amended) The motor vehicle wheel in accordance with claim 1, the acoustically transparent support element comprising a plurality of support element layers radially arranged within the insert at discrete distances from each other.
6. (Amended) A motor vehicle wheel comprising:
a wheel rim;
a tire having a tire interior enclosed by the wheel rim and the tire;
the tire being mounted on the wheel rim;
an insert comprising a ring-shaped sound-absorbing material;

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the insert being positioned within the tire interior;

an acoustically transparent support element comprising at least one layer of perforated foil oriented in a circumferential direction and having a centrifugal force resisting tensile strength, at least in the circumferential direction of the tire, wherein the centrifugal force resisting tensile strength is achieved by the at least one layer of perforated foil oriented in the circumferential direction; and

the acoustically transparent support element being coupled to the insert.

7. (Amended) The motor vehicle wheel in accordance with claim 6, the foil being isotropic.

8. (Amended) The motor vehicle wheel in accordance with claim 1, the insert being a closed ring.

9. (Amended) The motor vehicle wheel in accordance with claim 8, the closed ring comprising a strip of sound-absorbing material wrapped several times in a ring-like manner.

10. The motor vehicle wheel in accordance with claim 9, the strip having at least one side coupled to the acoustically transparent support element.

11. The motor vehicle wheel in accordance with claim 9, the acoustically transparent support element is one of glued and welded to the strip.

12. The motor vehicle wheel in accordance with claim 8, the acoustically transparent support element is one of glued and welded to the closed ring.

13. The motor vehicle wheel in accordance with claim 1, the insert comprising a plurality of radially arranged insert layers.

14. (Amended) The motor vehicle wheel in accordance with claim 13, the acoustically transparent support element comprising a plurality of support element layers; and
at least one of the support element layers is positioned between adjacent radially arranged insert layers.

15. (Amended) The motor vehicle wheel in accordance with claim 1, the insert comprising a plurality of circumferential segments joined after assembly.

16. (Amended) The motor vehicle wheel in accordance with claim 1, the acoustically transparent support element adding, at least in the circumferential direction, tension to the sound-absorbing insert.

17. The motor vehicle wheel in accordance with claim 1, wherein the insert is mounted at the wheel rim.

18. The motor vehicle wheel in accordance with claim 1, wherein the ring-shaped sound-absorbing material comprises an open-pore foamed material.

19. (Amended) The motor vehicle wheel in accordance with claim 18, wherein the open-pore foamed material comprises a polyurethane (PU) foam.

20. The motor vehicle wheel in accordance with claim 18, wherein the open-pore foamed material comprises a weight around 50 kg/m^3 and a mean pore content of approximately 2 mm^3 .

21. The motor vehicle wheel in accordance with claim 1, wherein the ring-shaped sound-absorbing material comprises at least one of a felt and an absorbing cotton.

fly-paper (flī'pā'pār) *n.* Paper coated with a sticky, occas. poisonous substance to catch flies.

fly-poi-son (flī'poi'zən) *n.* A poisonous plant, *Amianthium mu-*
senianum of the southeastern United States, having narrow basal leaves and a terminal cluster of small white or greenish flowers.

fly-speck (flī'spēk') *n.* 1. A small, dark speck or stain made by the excrement of a fly. 2. A minute spot.

fly-swatter *n.* A device typically consisting of a flat square of plastic or wire mesh attached to a long handle and used to kill flies or other insects.

fly-trap (flī'trāp') *n.* 1. A trap for catching flies. 2. A plant, as the Venus's-flytrap, that traps insects.

fly-weight (flī'wāt') *n.* A boxer of the lightest weight class, weighing 12 pounds or less.

fly-wheel (flī'hwel', -wēl') *n.* A heavy-rimmed rotating wheel used to minimize speed variation in a machine subject to fluctuation in torque and load.

fm symbol for FERMIUM.

f-number (f'num'bər) *n.* [F(OCAL LENGTH) + NUMBER.] The ratio of focal length to the effective aperture diameter in a lens or lens system.

foal (fōl) *n.* [ME *fole* < OE *fola*.] The young offspring of an equine animal, as a horse, esp. when under a year old. — *vi.* **foaled**, **foaling**, **foals**. To give birth to a foal.

foam (fōm) *n.* [ME *fom* < OE *fām*.] 1. a. A mass of gas bubbles in a liquid-film matrix, esp. a light, bubbly gas and liquid mass formed by agitating a liquid containing certain soaps or detergents. b. A thick chemically produced froth, as shaving cream or certain fire-fighting substances. 2. a. Frothy saliva from the mouth. b. The frothy sweat of an equine animal. 3. The sea. 4. Any of various light, bulky, more or less rigid materials used as thermal or mechanical insulators esp. in packaging and containers. — *vi.* *fo* vt. **foamed**, **foam-ing**, **foams**. To form or cause to form foam. — **foam'-ing-ly** *adv.*

foam-flow-er (fōm'flou'ər) *n.* A woodland plant, *Tiarella cordifolia* of eastern North America, with a narrow cluster of small white flowers.

foam rubber *n.* A light, firm, spongy rubber made by beating air into latex with subsequent curing and used as an upholstery material and insulating medium.

foamy (fō'mē) *adj.* **-i-er**, **-i-est**. 1. Relating to or like foam. 2. Consisting of or covered with foam. — **foam'-i-ly** *adv.* — **foam'-i-ness** *n.*

fo-b (fōb) *n.* [Prob. of Germanic orig.] 1. A small pocket at the front waistline of a pair of trousers or in the front of a vest, used esp. to hold a watch. 2. A short chain or ribbon attached to a pocket watch and worn hanging in front of the vest or waist. 3. An ornament or seal attached to a watch chain.

fo-b (fōb) *vt.* **fo-bbed**, **fo-b-bing**, **fo-bbs**. [ME *fobben* < *fo-b*, trickster, prob. < *fo-b*, froth.] 1. To dispose of (goods) by fraud or deception. 2. To put off by deceitful or evasive means.

fo-cal (fō'kal) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to a focus. 2. Positioned at or measured from a focus. — **fo'-cal-ly** *adv.*

focal infection *n.* A localized infection.

fo-cal-ize (fō'ka-līz') *vt.* *fo* **-ized**, **-iz-ing**, **-iz-es**. 1. To adjust or come to a focus. 2. To bring or be brought to a focus. 3. To localize. — **fo'-cal-i-za-tion** *n.*

focal length *n.* The distance of a focal point from the surface of a lens or mirror.

focal point *n.* A point on the axis of symmetry of an optical system, as of a mirror or lens, to which parallel incident rays converge or from which they appear to diverge after passing through the system.

fo-ci (fō'si') *n.* *var. pl.* of *focus*.

fo-cu-le (fō'kü-səl) *n.* *var.* of *FOREFCASTLE*.

fo-cus (fō'kas) *n.* *pl.* **-cus-es** or **-ci** (-si') [NLAT. < Lat., hearth.] 1. a. A focal point. b. Focal length. c. The distinctness or clarity with which an optical system renders an image. d. Adjustment for distinctness or clarity. 2. A center of interest or activity. 3. *Pathol.* The region of a localized bodily infection. 4. *Geol.* The point of origin of an earthquake. 5. *Math.* A point that together with a directrix determines a conic section. — *v.* **-cused**, **-cus-ing**, **-cus-es** or **-cussed**, **-cus-ing**, **-cus-see**. — *vt.* 1. a. To produce a clear image of (e.g., photographed material) by adjustment of optical equipment, as a projection lens. b. To adjust (e.g., a lens) to produce a clear image. 2. To concentrate <focused all my attention on finishing the job> — *vi.* To converge at a point of focus. — **in focus**. Sharply or clearly defined; distinct. — **out of focus**. Not sharply or clearly defined; indistinct.

fo-d-der (fō'dər) *n.* [ME < OE *fōdor*.] 1. Feed for livestock, often consisting of coarsely chopped stalks and leaves of corn mixed with hay.

fold (fōld) *v.* **fold-ed**, **fold-ing**, **fold-s**. [ME *fōlden* < OE *fēaldan*.] 1. To bend over or double up so that one part lies on top of another part <fold a sheet of paper> 2. To make compact by successively bending over parts <folded up the cot> 3. To bring from an extended to a closed position <The eagle folded its wings> 4. To place together and intertwine <fold one's arms> 5. To clasp or intertwine <fold one's arms> 6. To mix in (a cooking ingredient) by slowly and gently turning one part over another <folded the egg whites into the batter> — *vi.* 1. To become folded. 2. *Informal*. To fail financially <Their business folded> 3. *Informal*. a. To give in: YIELD. b. To weaken or collapse from exertion. — *n.* 1. An act or instance of folding. 2. One part folded over another. 3. The space at the junction of two folded parts. 4. A hollow or dale in hilly or mountainous country. 5. *Geol.* A bend in a stratum of rock. 6. A coil, as of a snake. 7. *Anat.* A crease apparently formed by folding, as of a membrane. — **fold'-able** *adj.*

foe (fō) *n.* [ME *fō* < OE *gefā*, foe, and *fāh*, hostile.] 1. A personal enemy. 2. A wartime enemy. 3. An opponent <a foe of tax increases> 4. One that opposes, injures, or impedes.

foehn also **föhn** (fōn, fān) *n.* [G. *Föhn* < OHG *phōno* < Lat. *favonius*, the west wind.] A warm, dry wind coming off the lee slopes of a mountain range.

foe-tal (fēt'l) *adj.* *var.* of *FETAL*.

foe-tid (fēt'id) *adj.* *var.* of *FETID*.

foe-tor (fēt'tər) *n.* *var.* of *FETOR*.

foe-tus (fēt'təs) *n.* *var.* of *FETUS*.

fog (fōg, fōg) *n.* [Perh. of Scand. orig.] 1. Condensed water vapor in cloudlike masses that lie close to the ground and limit visibility. 2. A mass of floating material, as dust or smoke, that forms an obscuring haze. 3. Mental confusion or bewilderment. 4. A dark blur on a developed photographic negative. — *v.* **fogged**, **fog-ging**, **fogs**. — *vt.* 1. To cover or envelop with or as if with fog. 2. To cause to be obscured: BLUR. 3. To make uncertain or unclear: BEWILDER. 4. To obscure or dim (a photographic negative) with a dark blur. — *vi.* 1. To be covered with or as if with fog. 2. To be blurred or obscured. 3. To be dimmed or obscured with a dark blur. — Used of a photographic print or negative.

fog' (fōg, fōg) *n.* [ME *fogge*, tall grass.] 1. A second growth of grass appearing on a mown or grazed field. 2. Tall, decaying grass left standing after the cutting or grazing season.

fog bank *n.* An opaque mass of fog sharply defined in contrast to surrounding clearer air, esp. such a fog occurring at sea.

fog-bound (fōg'bound', fōg'-) *adj.* 1. Immobilized by heavy fog. 2. Clouded or obscured by fog.

fog-bow (fōg'bō', fōg'-) *n.* A faint white or yellowish arc-shaped light, similar to a rainbow, often seen opposite the sun in a fog bank.

fog-dog (fōg'dōg', fōg'dōg') *n.* A bright or clear spot in a fog bank.

fo-gey (fō'ge) *n.* *var.* of *FOGY*.

fog-gy (fō'gē, fōg'ē) *adj.* **-gi-er**, **-gi-est**. 1. a. Full of or covered by fog. b. Like fog. 2. Clouded or blurred: INDISTINCT. 3. Bewildered and perplexed. — **fog'-gi-ly** *adv.* — **fog'-gi-ness** *n.*

fog-horn (fōg'hörn', fōg'-) *n.* 1. A horn used, as by ships, to sound warning signals in fog or darkness. 2. A resounding, insistent voice.

fo-gy also **fo-gey** (fō'gē) *n.* *pl.* **-gies** also **-geys**. [Orig. unknown.] A stodgy or old-fashioned person. — **fo'-gy-ish** *adj.* — **fo'-gy-ism** *n.*

föhn (fōn, fān) *n.* *var.* of *FOEHN*.

foi-ble (foi'bəl) *n.* [Obs. Fr. < obs. *foible*, weak < OFr. *feble*. — see *FEIBLE*.] 1. A minor weakness or failing. 2. The weaker section of a sword blade, from the middle to the tip.

foil' (foil) *vt.* **foiled**, **foil-ing**, **foils**. [ME *foilen*, alteration of *fulen*, to trample, and *filen*, to pollute, defile.] 1. To prevent from being successful: THWART. 2. To obscure or confuse (a trail or scent) so as to evade pursuers. — *n.* 1. *Archaic*. A repulse; setback. 2. An animal's trail or scent.

foil' (foil) *n.* [ME < OFr. < Lat. *folium*, leaf.] 1. A thin, flexible leaf or sheet of metal. 2. A thin layer of bright metal placed under a displayed gem to lend it brilliance. 3. One that by strong contrast underscores the distinctive characteristics of another. 4. The metal coating applied to the back of a plate of glass to form a mirror. 5. A leaflike design or space worked in stone or glass, found esp. in Gothic window tracery. 6. *Naut.* A hydrofoil. — *vt.* **foiled**, **foil-ing**, **foils**. 1. To back or cover with foil. 2. To set off by contrast.

foil' (foil) *n.* [Orig. unknown.] 1. A fencing sword with a flat guard for the hand and a thin four-sided blade tipped with a blunt point to prevent injury. 2. *often* **foils**. The art of fencing with foils.

foils-man (foilz'mən) *n.* One who fences with a foil: FENCER.

foin (foin) *vi.* **foined**, **foin-ing**, **foins**. [ME *foinea* < *foin*, a thrust < OFr. *foine*, three-pronged fish spear < Lat. *fuscinā*.] *Archaic*. To thrust with a pointed weapon. — **foin** *n.*

foi-son (foi'zən) *n.* [ME *foisoun* < OFr. *foison* < Lat. *fusio*, a pouring < *fusus*, p.p. of *fundere*, to pour.] 1. *Archaic*. A plentiful harvest. 2. *Scot.* Physical strength. 3. **foisons**. *Obs.* Reserves of power.

foist (foist) *vt.* **foist-ed**, **foist-ing**, **foists**. [Dial. Du. *vuisten*, to introduce a palmed die surreptitiously < *vuist*, fist.]] 1. To pass off as real, valuable, or worthy. 2. To impose upon another by coercion or trickery. 3. To insert fraudulently or deceitfully <foisted unfair provisions into the contract>

fo-late (fō'lāt') *n.* [FOLIC ACID] + *-ATE*.] Folic acid.

fold' (fōld) *v.* **fold-ed**, **fold-ing**, **fold-s**. [ME *fōlden* < OE *fēaldan*.] — *vt.* 1. To bend over or double up so that one part lies on top of another part <fold a sheet of paper> 2. To make compact by successively bending over parts <folded up the cot> 3. To bring from an extended to a closed position <The eagle folded its wings> 4. To place together and intertwine <fold one's arms> 5. To clasp or intertwine <fold one's arms> 6. To mix in (a cooking ingredient) by slowly and gently turning one part over another <folded the egg whites into the batter> — *vi.* 1. To become folded. 2. *Informal*. To fail financially <Their business folded> 3. *Informal*. a. To give in: YIELD. b. To weaken or collapse from exertion. — *n.* 1. An act or instance of folding. 2. One part folded over another. 3. The space at the junction of two folded parts. 4. A hollow or dale in hilly or mountainous country. 5. *Geol.* A bend in a stratum of rock. 6. A coil, as of a snake. 7. *Anat.* A crease apparently formed by folding, as of a membrane. — **fold'-able** *adj.*

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foil' (foil) *vt.* **foiled**, **foil-ing**, **foils**. [ME *foilen*, alteration of *fulen*, to trample, and *filen*, to pollute, defile.] 1. To prevent from being successful: THWART. 2. To obscure or confuse (a trail or scent) so as to evade pursuers. — *n.* 1. *Archaic*. A repulse; setback. 2. An animal's trail or scent.

foil' (foil) *n.* [ME < OFr. < Lat. *folium*, leaf.] 1. A thin, flexible leaf or sheet of metal. 2. A thin layer of bright metal placed under a displayed gem to lend it brilliance. 3. One that by strong contrast underscores the distinctive characteristics of another. 4. The metal coating applied to the back of a plate of glass to form a mirror. 5. A leaflike design or space worked in stone or glass, found esp. in Gothic window tracery. 6. *Naut.* A hydrofoil. — *vt.* **foiled**, **foil-ing**, **foils**. 1. To back or cover with foil. 2. To set off by contrast.

foil' (foil) *n.* [Orig. unknown.] 1. A fencing sword with a flat guard for the hand and a thin four-sided blade tipped with a blunt point to prevent injury. 2. *often* **foils**. The art of fencing with foils.

foils-man (foilz'mən) *n.* One who fences with a foil: FENCER.

foin (foin) *vi.* **foined**, **foin-ing**, **foins**. [ME *foinea* < *foin*, a thrust < OFr. *foine*, three-pronged fish spear < Lat. *fuscinā*.] *Archaic*. To thrust with a pointed weapon. — **foin** *n.*

foi-son (foi'zən) *n.* [ME *foisoun* < OFr. *foison* < Lat. *fusio*, a pouring < *fusus*, p.p. of *fundere*, to pour.] 1. *Archaic*. A plentiful harvest. 2. *Scot.* Physical strength. 3. **foisons**. *Obs.* Reserves of power.

foist (foist) *vt.* **foist-ed**, **foist-ing**, **foists**. [Dial. Du. *vuisten*, to introduce a palmed die surreptitiously < *vuist*, fist.]] 1. To pass off as real, valuable, or worthy. 2. To impose upon another by coercion or trickery. 3. To insert fraudulently or deceitfully <foisted unfair provisions into the contract>

fo-late (fō'lāt') *n.* [FOLIC ACID] + *-ATE*.] Folic acid.

fold' (fōld) *v.* **fold-ed**, **fold-ing**, **fold-s**. [ME *fōlden* < OE *fēaldan*.] — *vt.* 1. To bend over or double up so that one part lies on top of another part <fold a sheet of paper> 2. To make compact by successively bending over parts <folded up the cot> 3. To bring from an extended to a closed position <The eagle folded its wings> 4. To place together and intertwine <fold one's arms> 5. To clasp or intertwine <fold one's arms> 6. To mix in (a cooking ingredient) by slowly and gently turning one part over another <folded the egg whites into the batter> — *vi.* 1. To become folded. 2. *Informal*. To fail financially <Their business folded> 3. *Informal*. a. To give in: YIELD. b. To weaken or collapse from exertion. — *n.* 1. An act or instance of folding. 2. One part folded over another. 3. The space at the junction of two folded parts. 4. A hollow or dale in hilly or mountainous country. 5. *Geol.* A bend in a stratum of rock. 6. A coil, as of a snake. 7. *Anat.* A crease apparently formed by folding, as of a membrane. — **fold'-able** *adj.*

foe (fō) *n.* [ME *fō* < OE *gefā*, foe, and *fāh*, hostile.] 1. A personal enemy. 2. A wartime enemy. 3. An opponent <a foe of tax increases> 4. One that opposes, injures, or impedes.

foehn also **föhn** (fōn, fān) *n.* [G. *Föhn* < OHG *phōno* < Lat. *favonius*, the west wind.] A warm, dry wind coming off the lee slopes of a mountain range.

foe-tal (fēt'l) *adj.* *var.* of *FETAL*.

foe-tid (fēt'id) *adj.* *var.* of *FETID*.

foe-tor (fēt'tər) *n.* *var.* of *FETOR*.

foe-tus (fēt'təs) *n.* *var.* of *FETUS*.

fog (fōg, fōg) *n.* [Perh. of Scand. orig.] 1. Condensed water vapor in cloudlike masses that lie close to the ground and limit visibility. 2. A mass of floating material, as dust or smoke, that forms an obscuring haze. 3. Mental confusion or bewilderment. 4. A dark blur on a developed photographic negative. — *v.* **fogged**, **fog-ging**, **fogs**. — *vt.* 1. To cover or envelop with or as if with fog. 2. To cause to be obscured: BLUR. 3. To make uncertain or unclear: BEWILDER. 4. To obscure or dim (a photographic negative) with a dark blur. — *vi.* 1. To be covered with or as if with fog. 2. To be blurred or obscured. 3. To be dimmed or obscured with a dark blur. — Used of a photographic print or negative.

fog' (fōg, fōg) *n.* [ME *fogge*, tall grass.] 1. A second growth of grass appearing on a mown or grazed field. 2. Tall, decaying grass left standing after the cutting or grazing season.

fog bank *n.* An opaque mass of fog sharply defined in contrast to surrounding clearer air, esp. such a fog occurring at sea.

fog-bound (fōg'bound', fōg'-) *adj.* 1. Immobilized by heavy fog. 2. Clouded or obscured by fog.

fog-bow (fōg'bō', fōg'-) *n.* A faint white or yellowish arc-shaped light, similar to a rainbow, often seen opposite the sun in a fog bank.

fog-dog (fōg'dōg', fōg'dōg') *n.* A bright or clear spot in a fog bank.

fo-gey (fō'ge) *n.* *var.* of *FOGY*.

fog-gy (fō'gē, fōg'ē) *adj.* **-gi-er**, **-gi-est**. 1. a. Full of or covered by fog. b. Like fog. 2. Clouded or blurred: INDISTINCT. 3. Bewildered and perplexed. — **fog'-gi-ly** *adv.* — **fog'-gi-ness** *n.*

fog-horn (fōg'hörn', fōg'-) *n.* 1. A horn used, as by ships, to sound warning signals in fog or darkness. 2. A resounding, insistent voice.

fo-gy also **fo-gey** (fō'gē) *n.* *pl.* **-gies** also **-geys**. [Orig. unknown.] A stodgy or old-fashioned person. — **fo'-gy-ish** *adj.* — **fo'-gy-ism** *n.*

föhn (fōn, fān) *n.* *var.* of *FOEHN*.

foi-ble (foi'bəl) *n.* [Obs. Fr. < obs. *foible*, weak < OFr. *feble*. — see *FEIBLE*.] 1. A minor weakness or failing. 2. The weaker section of a sword blade, from the middle to the tip.

foil' (foil) *vt.* **foiled**, **foil-ing**, **foils**. [ME *foilen*, alteration of *fulen*, to trample, and *filen*, to pollute, defile.] 1. To prevent from being successful: THWART. 2. To obscure or confuse (a trail or scent) so as to evade pursuers. — *n.* 1. *Archaic*. A repulse; setback. 2. An animal's trail or scent.

ing, -march-es. To counter-
er *n.* A measure taken to
 . A tunnel dug to intercept
 a explosive charge placed
 to frustrate or defeat
ing, -mines. — *vt.* To
 to frustrate or defeat
 wn countermines.
 move countering another
-moving, -move-
ment *n.*
 (siv) *n.* A massive military
 ve.
n. An offer made in return
 ory offer.
 iration of obs. counterpoint
 sd.
 One remarkably similar
 s and characteristics as
 mplete each other. b. Some-
 er <a wine that is a perfect
 A plaintiff's answer to a
 ot intended to frustrate
plot-ting, -plot-
 . Mus. a. Melodic material
 b. The technique of com-
 a way that they establish
 their linear individuality.
 apuntal writing. 2. A com-
 me.
 A counterbalancing weight
 ally counteracts another
-poised, -pois-
counterbalance, -ing.
 SET.
 a-dük' (tiv) *adj.* Hindering
in-ter-pro-duc-tive-
 'zöl) *n.* A proposal made to
 2. A countering attack on
 éf'ar-má'shən) *n.* A relation
 ion.
 ovement within the Roman
 estant Reformation.
 v'á-lóo' shən) *n.* A move-
 1 and aiming to restore
 — **count'er-rev'o-lu-tion-**
 1' ter-rev' o-lu' tion-in
 An intermediate shaft be-
 belt drive.
med, -sign-ing, -sign-
 for authentication. — *n.* A
 reviously signed document
 a sentry in order to obtain
 signal given in response to
 'no-chər) *n.*
 A hole with the top part
 with or below the surface.
 — **sunk** (-süŋk'), -**sink-**
 n or in. 2. To drive (a screw)
 y engaged in counterespion-
 stain of a contrasting color
 hose microscopic specimen
 the principal stain.
 . An adult male voice with
 ith a countertenor voice.
 v-väl') *v.* — **vailed, -vail-**
 ntrevaleoir: contre, counter-
 ng.] — *vt.* 1. To act against
 take up for: COMPENSATE
 influence or power.
) *vt.* — **-weighed, -weigh-**
 se to counterbalance.

count-er-weight (koun'tər-wāt') *n.* A weight used as a counter-
 balance. — **count'er-weight'ed** (-wā'tid) *adj.*
counter word *n.* A word, as *nice* or *awful*, frequently used without
 regard to its precise meaning.
count-ess (koun'tis) *n.* [ME *countes* < OFr. *contesse*, fem. of *conte*,
 count. — see *COUNT*.] 1. a. The wife or widow of a count in various
 European countries. b. The wife or widow of an earl in Great Britain.
 2. A woman holding the title of count or earl in her own right.
count-ing-house (koun'ting-hous') *also* **counting house** *n.*
 An office in which a company carries on operations such as accounting
 and correspondence.
counting room *n.* A countinghouse.
count-less (koun'tlis) *adj.* Too numerous to be counted: INFINITE.
 — **count'less-ly** *adv.*
count noun *n.* A noun, as *chair* or *pea*, that can form a plural and
 be used in a noun phrase construction with the indefinite article, with
 such terms as *many*, or with numerals.
count palatine *n.* PALATINE 3.
count-ry-fied *also* **count-ry-fied** (kūn'tri-fid') *adj.* 1. Resem-
 bling or typical of country life: AUSTIC. 2. Lacking in sophistication.
count-ry (kūn'tri) *n., pl. -tries*. [ME *countre* < OFr. *contree* <
 Llat. *contrata* < Lat. *contra*, opposite.] 1. A large tract of land distin-
 guishable by features of topography, biology, or culture <farming
 country> 2. An area outside cities and towns. 3. a. A nation or state.
 b. The territory of a nation or state: LAND. c. The people of a nation
 or state. 4. The land of a person's birth or citizenship. 5. Law. A jury.
country and western *n.* Country music.
country club *n.* A club with facilities for golf and other outdoor
 sports and social activities.
country cousin *n.* One whose ingenuousness or rustic ways may
 embarrass or amuse city dwellers.
count-ry-dance (kūn'trē-dāns') *n.* A folk dance originating in
 England in which two lines of dancers face each other.
count-ry-fied (kūn'tri-fid') *adj.* var. of COUNTRYFIED.
country gentleman *n.* 1. The owner of a country estate. 2. *often*
 Country Gentleman. A corn with small, sweet white kernels.
count-ry-man (kūn'trē-mən) *n.* 1. A person from one's own coun-
 try: COMPATRIOT. 2. A person from a specific country. 3. A man who
 lives in the country.
country music *n.* A style of popular music based on folk music of
 the rural United States, esp. of the southern or southwestern United
 States.
count-ry-seat (kūn'trē-sēt') *n.* An estate or house in the country.
count-ry-side (kūn'trē-sid') *n.* 1. A rural region. 2. The residents
 of a rural region.
count-ry-woman (kūn'trē-wōm-ən) *n.* 1. A woman from one's
 own country: COMPATRIOT. 2. A woman from a specific country. 3. A
 woman who lives in the country.
count-y (koun'tē) *n., pl. -ties*. [ME *counte*, territorial division <
 AN *countes* < OFr. *conte*, the territory of a count < Med. Lat. *comi-*
tatus < Llat. an office of state < Lat., retinue < comes, companion.]
 1. An administrative subdivision of a U.S. state. 2. A British or Irish
 territorial division having administrative, judicial, and political pow-
 ers and functions. 3. The people living in a country. 4. The territory
 under the jurisdiction of a count or earl.
country fair *n.* A fair usu. held every year in a country.
country palatine *n.* The domain of a count palatine.
country seat *n.* A municipality that is the center of government in
 its country.
county town *n.* Chiefly Brit. A county seat.
coup (kōō) *n., pl. coups* (kōōz) [Fr. stroke < OFr. < Llat. *colpus* <
 Llat. *colaphus* < Gk. *kolaphos*.] 1. A brilliantly conceived and execut-
 ed stratagem: MASTERSTROKE. 2. A coup d'état.
coup de grâce (kōō' də grās') *n.* [Fr.: *coup*, stroke < *de*, of + *grace*,
 mercy.] 1. A deathblow delivered to end the misery of one that is mor-
 tally wounded. 2. A finishing or decisive act or event.
coup de main (kōō' də mǎn') *n.* [Fr.: *coup*, stroke < *de*, of + *main*,
 hand.] A sudden action to surprise an enemy.
coup d'état (kōō' də tā') *n.* [Fr.: *coup*, stroke < *de*, of + *état*,
 state.] A sudden overthrow of a government in deliberate violation of
 constitutional forms by a group of persons in or previously in positions
 of authority.
coup de thé-âtre (kōō' də tā-ā'trə) *n.* [Fr.: *coup*, stroke < *de*, of
 théâtre, theatre.] A sudden, unexpected, and dramatic event, esp.
 one that reverses a given situation.
coup d'oeil (kōō' də ōy') *n.* [Fr.: *coup*, stroke < *de*, of + *oeil*, eye.]
 A quick survey or glance.
coupe (kōōp) *n.* [Fr., cup < Llat. *cuppa*.] 1. a. A dessert of ice cream
 or fruit-flavored ice, garnished and served in a special dessert glass. b.
 of the tall, narrow, usu. stemmed glass in which a coupe is served. 2. A
 shallow, bowl-shaped dessert dish.
coupe (kōōp) *n.* var. of COUPÉ 2.
coupe (kōō-pā') *n.* [Fr. < p.part. of *couper*, to cut < *coup*, blow.
 — see *COUP*.] 1. A closed four-wheel carriage with two seats inside and

one outside. 2. *also* **coupe** (kōōp). A closed automobile with two
 doors.
cou-ple (kūp'əl) *n.* [ME < OFr. < Lat. *copula*, bond.] 1. Two items
 of the same kind: PAIR. 2. Something that unites or connects two
 things together: LINK. 3. (*sing. or pl. in number*). a. Two people united,
 as by marriage or betrothal. *usage*: When referring to two people
 who form a social unit, *couple* may be used with either a singular or
 a plural verb. Whatever the choice, *usage* should be consistent: *The*
newlywed couple is (or are) spending its (or their) honeymoon in Euro-
pe. b. Two people together. 4. A few: some <a couple of hours> 5.
Physics. A pair of forces of equal magnitude acting in parallel but op-
 posite directions, capable of causing rotation but not translation. — *v.*
-pled, -pling, -ples. — *vt.* 1. To link together: CONNECT <coupled
 my excuse with an apology> 2. a. To join as spouses: MARRY. b. To
 join in sexual union. 3. *Elect.* To link (two circuits or currents) as by
 magnetic induction. — *vi.* 1. To form pairs: JOIN. 2. To copulate. 3. To
 unite chemically.
 ★ *syns*: COUPLE, BRACE, DOUBLET, PAIR *n.* *core meaning*: two of
 the same kind together <a couple of songs> COUPLE also can mean
 two closely associated persons <a married couple> PAIR stresses the
 close association and often reciprocal dependence of things <a pair of
 gloves>; sometimes it means a single thing with two interdependent
 parts <a pair of scissors> BRACE and DOUBLET refer to two like things
 <a brace of pistols> <a doubler of grouse shot on the moors>
cou-pler (kūp'lar) *n.* 1. One that couples. 2. A device for coupling
 two railroad cars. 3. A device connecting two organ keyboards so they
 may be played together.
cou-plet (kūp'lit) *n.* [OFr., dim. of *couple*, couple.] 1. A unit of verse
 made up of two successive lines, usu. rhyming and having the same
 meter. 2. Two similar things: PAIR.
cou-pling (kūp'ling) *n.* 1. The act or process of forming couples. 2.
 The act of copulating. 3. Something that unites or connects, as a rail-
 road coupler. 4. The part of the body connecting the hindquarters and
 forequarters of a four-footed animal.
cou-pon (kōō'pōn, kyōō'-) *n.* [Fr. < OFr. *colpon*, piece cut off <
colper, to cut < *coup*, blow. — see *COUP*.] 1. A negotiable certificate
 attached to a bond that represents a sum of interest due. 2. a. A de-
 detachable part, as of a ticket or advertisement, entitling the bearer to
 specific benefits, as a gift or cash refund. b. A printed form, as in an
 advertisement, used for ordering merchandise or requesting informa-
 tion. 3. A detachable slip calling for periodic payments, as for mer-
 chandise bought on an installment plan.
cour-age (kūr'ij, kūr'-) *n.* [ME *corage* < OFr. < *cuer*, heart < Lat.
cor.] The quality or state of mind or spirit enabling one to face danger
 or hardship with confidence and resolution: BRAVERY.
cou-ra-geous (kə-rā'jəs) *adj.* Having or marked by courage: BRAVE.
 — **cou-ra'geous-ly** *adv.* — **cou-ra'geous-ness** *n.*
cou-rante (kōō-rānt') *n.* [Fr. < fem. p.part. of *courir*, to run < OFr.
courre < Lat. *currere*.] 1. A 17th cent. French dance in which running
 and gliding steps are performed to an accompaniment in triple time. 2.
 The second movement of the classical suite, typically following the
 allemande.
cour-gette (kōōr-zhèt') *n.* [Dial. Fr., dim. of *courge*, gourd < OFr. <
 Lat. *cucurbita*.] Chiefly Brit. A zucchini.
cou-ri-er (kōōr'ē-ər, kūr'-) *n.* [OFr. *courrier* < Ital. *corriere*
 < *correre*, to run < Lat. *currere*.] 1. A messenger, esp. one on official
 diplomatic business. 2. A personal attendant hired to make arrange-
 ments for a journey.
cour-lan (kōōr'lan) *n.* [Fr., alteration of *coulir* < Galibi *kurliri*.]
 The limpkin.
course (kōrs, kōrs) *n.* [ME *cours* < OFr. < Lat. *cursus* < *currere*, to
 run.] 1. Onward movement in a particular direction: PROGRESS. 2. The
 direction of continuing movement <sailed a westward course> 3. The
 route or path taken by something, as a river, that moves or flows. 4. A
 designated section of land or water on which a race is held or a sport
 played <a golf course> 5. Movement in time: DURATION <in the
 course of a week> 6. A way of acting or behaving <chose the wisest
 course> 7. A typical or normal manner of proceeding: regular develop-
 ment. 8. A systematic or orderly succession: SEQUENCE <a course
 of therapeutic treatments> 9. A continuous layer of building material,
 as brick or tile, on a roof or wall of a structure. 10. a. A body of pre-
 scribed studies constituting a curriculum and leading toward an ad-
 vanced degree. b. A unit of such a curriculum. 11. A portion of a meal
 served as a unit at one time. 12. The lowest sail on a mast of a square-
 rigged ship. 13. A point on the compass, esp. the one toward which a
 ship is sailing. — *v.* **coursed, cours-ing, cours-es.** — *vt.* 1. To
 move rapidly through or over: TRAVERSE <ships coursing the open
 seas> 2. a. To hunt (game) with hounds. b. To set (hounds) to follow
 game. — *vi.* 1. To follow a direction. 2. a. To move rapidly: RACE. b.
 To run: flow <tears coursing down one's cheeks> 3. To hunt game
 with hounds. — *in due course*. At the right or proper time. — *of*
course. 1. In the natural order of things: NATURALLY. 2. Having no
 doubt: CERTAINLY.
cours-er (kōr'sər, kōr'-) *n.* A dog trained for coursing.
cours-er (kōr'sər, kōr'-) *n.* A swift horse: CHARGER.
cours-ing (kōr'sing, kōr'-) *n.* The sport of hunting with dogs
 trained to chase game by sight instead of scent.
court (kōrt, kōrt) *n.* [ME < OFr. *cort* < Lat. *cohors*.] 1. A tract of open

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

ē be hw which ōt m
 for oi noise ōō tōt

at-o-my² (ät'ə-mē) *n.*, *pl.* **-mies**. [*< an atomy, respelling of ANATOMY.*] *Archaic.* A gaunt person or a skeleton.

a-to-nal (ä-tō'näl) *adj.* *Mus.* Having apparently no key or tonality. — **a-to-nal-ly** *adv.*

a-to-nal-ism (ä-tō'näl-iz'm) *n.* *Mus.* 1. The lack of a tonal center or key as a principle of musical composition. 2. The theory of atonal composition.

a-to-nal-ity (ä-tō'näl'i-tē) *n.* A style of musical composition in which tonal center or key is disregarded.

at once *adv.* 1. At one time; **SIMULTANEOUSLY**. 2. Immediately *<left at once when we heard the news>*

a-tone (ə-tōn') *v.* **a-toned**, **a-ton-ing**, **a-tones**. [*ME atonen, to be reconciled <at one, in agreement: at, at + one, one.> — vi. 1. To make amends, as for a fault or sin. 2. Archaic. To agree. — vt. Archaic. 1. To expiate. 2. To reconcile or harmonize. 3. To conciliate: APPEASE. — a-ton'a-ble, a-tone'a-ble* *adj.* — **a-ton'er** *n.*

▲ word history: The derivation of *atone*, from *at* and *one*, has been obscured somewhat by the fairly recent change in the pronunciation of *one*. *One* used to be pronounced like *own*, but since the 17th century it has been pronounced like *won*, the past tense of *win*. The older pronunciation survives in *alone*, *lone*, *lonely*, and *only* in addition to *atone* and its derivatives; the new pronunciation occurs in *once*.

a-tone-ment (ə-tōn'mənt) *n.* 1. Amends made for an injury or wrong; **EXPIATION**. 2. In the Hebrew Scriptures man's reconciliation with God after having transgressed the covenant. 3. **Atonement**. a. The redemptive life and death of Christ. b. The reconciliation of God and man thus brought about by Christ. 4. *Christian Science*. The radical obedience and purification, exemplified in the life of Jesus, by which humanity finds oneness with God. 5. *Archaic*. Reconciliation; concord.

a-ton-ic (ä-tōn'ik) *adj.* [*Fr. atonique < Gk. atonos. — see ATONY.*] 1. Not accented, as words and syllables. 2. *Pathol.* Relating to, caused by, or marked by atony. — *n.* An unaccented word, syllable, or sound. — **at'o-nic'i-ty** (ät'ə-nis'i-tē) *n.*

at-o-ny (ät'ə-nē) *n.* [*Llat. atonia < Gk. < atonos, slack: a-, without + tonos, stretching, tone.*] 1. Insufficient muscular tone. 2. Lack of accent or stress in phonetics.

a-top (ə-tōp') *adv.* On or at the top. — *prep.* On top of. — **a-top'** *adj.*

-ator *suff.* [*ME -atour < OFr. < Lat. -ator: -atus, -ate + -or, -or.*] One that acts in a given manner *<radiator>*

-atory *suff.* [*ME < Lat. -atorius: -atus, -ate + -orius, -ory.*] 1. a. Of or relating to *<perspiratory>* b. Tending to *<amendatory>* 2. One that is connected with *<reformatory>*

ATP (ä'tē'pē') *n.* [*A(DENOSINE) T(RI)P(HOSPHATE).*] An adenosine-derived nucleotide, C₁₀H₁₆N₅O₁₃P₃, that supplies energy to cells through its conversion to ADP.

ATP-ase (ä'tē'pē'ās) *n.* An enzyme that hydrolyzes ATP.

at-ra-bil-i-ous (ät'rā-bil'yās) *also* **at-ra-bil-i-ar** (-bil'ē-ər) *adj.* [*< Lat. atra bilis, black bile, transl. of Gk. melankhōlia. — see MELANCHOLY.*] 1. Inclined to melancholy. 2. Ill-tempered; surly. — **at'-ra-bil-i-ous-ness** *n.*

A-treus (ä'trōs', ä'trē-əs) *n.* [*Gk. Myth.*] A king of Mycenae, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

a-tri-a (ä'trē-ə) *n.* *var. pl.* of **ATRIUM**.

a-tri-o-ven-tric-u-lar (ä'trē-ō-vēn-trik'yə-lər) *adj.* Of or relating to the atria and the ventricles of the heart.

a-trip (ə-trīp') *adj.* *adv.* Just clear of the bottom, as an anchor.

a-tri-um (ä'trē-əm) *n.*, *pl.* **a-tri-a** (ä'trē-ə) or **-ums**. [*Lat. atrium.*] 1. a. A central courtyard, as in ancient Roman houses. b. A multistoried central court, as in a hotel, often having a skylight. 2. A bodily cavity or chamber, as in the heart. — **a-tri-al** *adj.*

a-tro-cious (ə-trō'shəs) *adj.* [*< Lat. atrox, atroc-, cruel.*] 1. Extremely evil or cruel; **MONSTROUS** *<an atrocious felony>* 2. Exceptionally bad; **ABOMINABLE** *<atrocious cooking>* *<atrocious rudeness>* — **a-tro-cious-ly** *adv.* — **a-tro-cious-ness** *n.*

a-troc-i-ty (ə-trōs'y-tē) *n.*, *pl.* **-ties**. 1. Atrocious condition, quality, or behavior. 2. An atrocious action, situation, or object; **OUTRAGE**.

at-ro-phy (ät'rō-fē) *n.*, *pl.* **-phies**. [*Llat. atrophia < Gk. < atrophos, ill-nourished: a-, without + trophē, food.*] 1. *Pathol.* The emaciation or wasting away of bodily tissues or organs. 2. A diminution or degeneration *<moral atrophy>* — *v.* **-phied**, **-phy-ing**, **-phies**. — *vt.* To affect with atrophy. — *vi.* To waste away; **WITHER**. — **a-troph'ic** (ä-trōf'ik), **at'ro-phous** *adj.*

at-ro-pine (ät'rā-pēn', -pīn) *also* **at-ro-pin** (-pīn) *n.* [*G. Atropin < Nlat. Atropa, genus name of belladonna < Gk. atropos, unchangeable.*] An extremely poisonous, bitter, crystalline alkaloid, C₁₇H₂₃NO₃, derived from belladonna and related plants and used to dilate the pupil of the eye and as an anesthetic and antispasmodic.

At-ro-pos (ät'rā-pōs', -pas) *n.* [*Gk. < atropos, inexorable.*] *Gk. Myth.* One of the three Fates.

at-tach (ə-täch') *v.* **-tached**, **-tach-ing**, **-tach-es**. [*ME attachen < OFr. attachier, of Germanic orig.*] — *vt.* 1. To fasten on or affix to; connect or join. 2. To connect as an adjunct or associated part. 3. To add, as a signature. 4. To ascribe or assign *<attached no importance to the incident>* 5. To bind by personal ties, as of affection or loyalty *<very attached to their pets>* 6. To appoint officially. 7. To assign

(personnel) to a military unit on a temporary basis. 8. *Law.* To seize (persons or property) by legal writ. — *vi.* To adhere. — **at-tach'a-ble** *adj.* — **at-tach'er** *n.*

★ SYN: ATTACH, AFFIX, CLIP, CONNECT, COUPLE, FASTEN, FIX, MOOR, SECURE *v. core meaning:* to join one thing to another *<the hinges to which the door is attached>* **ant:** DETACH

at-ta-ché (ät'ə-shā', ä-tā'shā') *n.* [*Fr. < p.part. of attacher, to attach.*] One officially assigned to the staff of a diplomatic mission to serve in a given capacity *<a commercial attaché>*

attaché case *n.* A briefcase resembling a small suitcase, with hinges and flat sides.

at-tach-ment (ə-täch'mənt) *n.* 1. The act of attaching or condition of being attached. 2. Something, as a tie, band, or fastening, that joins one thing to another. 3. A bond of affection or loyalty. 4. A supplementary part; **ACCESSORY** *<a vacuum cleaner with attachments>* 5. *Law. a.* The legal seizure of a person or property. *b.* The writ ordering an attachment.

at-tack (ə-tāk') *v.* **-tacked**, **-tack-ing**, **-tacks**. [*Fr. attaquer < OFr. < OItal. attaccare, of Germanic orig.*] — *vt.* 1. To set upon with violent force. 2. To criticize strongly or in a hostile manner. 3. To start work on with purpose and vigor *<attack a backlog of orders>* 4. To begin to affect harmfully. — *vi.* To launch an attack. — *n.* 1. The act of attacking; **ASSAULT**. 2. The occurrence or onset of a disease. 3. The initial movement in a task or undertaking. 4. *Mus.* The way in which a passage or phrase is begun. — **at-tack'er** *n.*

★ SYN: ATTACK, ASSAIL, ASSAULT, BESET, HIT, STRIKE *v. core meaning:* to set upon with violent force *<enemy troops attacking our positions>*

at-tain (ə-tān') *v.* **-tained**, **-tain-ing**, **-tains**. [*ME atteindre < OFr. atteindre, to reach to < Lat. attingere: ad-, to + tangere, to touch.*] — *vt.* 1. To gain or accomplish by mental or physical effort *<attain an objective>* 2. To arrive at *<attained the mountaintop>* — *vi.* To succeed in gaining or accomplishing *<attained to the presidency>* — **at-tain'a-bil'i-ty**, **at-tain'a-ble-ness** *n.* — **at-tain'a-ble** *adj.*

at-tain-der (ə-tān'dər) *n.* [*ME attendre, conviction < OFr. attendre, to convict, affect. — see ATTAIN.*] *Law.* 1. The loss of all civil rights legally consequent to a death sentence or to outlawry, esp. for treason. 2. *Archaic.* Dishonor.

at-tain-ment (ə-tān'mənt) *n.* 1. The act of attaining or condition of being attained. 2. Something attained.

at-taint (ə-tānt') *vt.* **-taint-ed**, **-taint-ing**, **-taints**. [*ME ataynten < OFr. ataint, p.part. of atteindre, to affect. — see ATTAIN.*] 1. *Law.* To condemn by a sentence of attainder. 2. *Archaic.* To disgrace. 3. *Obs.* To accuse. — *n.* 1. Attainder. 2. *Archaic.* A disgrace; stigma **at-tar** (ät'ər) *n.* [*Pers. 'atir, perfumed < Ar. 'utūr, pl. of 'itr, perfume.*] A fragrant essential oil or perfume obtained from the petals of flowers as roses.

at-tempt (ə-tēpt') *vt.* **-tempt-ed**, **-tempt-ing**, **-tempts**. [*ME attempten < OFr. attempter < Lat. attemptare: ad-, to + temptare, to test.*] 1. To try to do, make, or achieve. 2. *Archaic.* To tempt. 3. *Archaic.* To attack in order to subdue. — *n.* 1. An effort or try. 2. An attack or assault, as on one's life. — **at-tempt'a-ble** *adj.* — **at-tempt'er** *n.*

at-tend (ə-tēnd') *v.* **-tend-ed**, **-tend-ing**, **-tends**. [*ME attendre < OFr. attendre < Lat. attendere, to heed: ad-, to + tendere, to stretch.*] — *vt.* 1. To be present at. 2. To accompany as a circumstance or follow as a result *<The announcement was attended by cheers.>* 3. a. To accompany or wait on as an attendant or servant. b. To take care of (e.g., a patient). 4. To take charge of. 5. To listen to; **HEED**. 6. *Archaic.* To wait for; **EXPECT**. — *vi.* 1. To be present. 2. To apply or direct oneself *<attended to the difficulty>* 3. To pay attention; **HEED**. 4. To remain ready to serve; **WAIT** *<attend upon the queen>* 5. *Obs.* To delay or wait. — **at-tend'er** *n.*

at-ten-dance (ə-tēn'dəns) *n.* 1. The act of attending. 2. Those that attend a function.

at-ten-dant (ə-tēn'dənt) *n.* 1. One who attends or serves another. 2. One who is present. 3. One that accompanies; **CONCOMITANT**. — *ad.* Accompanying or following as a result *<the flu and attendant miseries>* — **at-tend'ant-ly** *adv.*

at-ten-tion (ə-tēn'shən) *n.* [*ME attencioun < Lat. attentio < a tendere, to heed. — see ATTEND.*] 1. Close or careful observation; heed; mental concentration. 2. The ability or power to concentrate mentally. 3. Observant consideration; **NOTICE** *<Your complaint has come to my attention>* 4. Courtesy or considerate regard, as for others' feelings. 5. **ATTENTIONS**. Acts of courtesy, consideration, or gallantry, esp. by a suitor. 6. A military posture, with the body erect, eye to the front, arms at the sides, and heels together. — *Used as a cor. mand.* — **at-ten'tion-al** *adj.*

attention deficit disorder *n.* A childhood syndrome characterized by hyperactivity and short attention span.

attention key *n.* *Computer Sci.* A function key on terminals that interrupts program execution by the central processing unit.

ä pat ä pay är care ä father è pet é be hw which í i tie ír pier ò pot ó toe ó paw, for oi noise öö too

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relationship. — **con'ju-gal** *adv.*
 < Lat. *conjugans, conjugant-*
 [CONJUGATE.] Either of a pair of
 conjugation.
con-jug-ed, -gat-ing, -gates. [*con-*
 j, p. part. of *conjugare*, to join
 oin < *jugum, yoke*.] — *vt.* 1. To
 word, esp. a verb. 2. To join to
 tion. 2. To give the various infini-
 ti: (-git, -gat'). 1. Joined together
 Math. & Physics. Inversely or
 re of a group of otherwise iden-
 r or both of a pair of complex
 the imaginary term. 3. Of or re-
 con and usu. a related meaning
 re conjugate words. 2. Math. &
 quantities. — **con'ju-gate-ly**
 /ju-ga'tor *n.*
 mpound consisting of a protein

n. 1. The act of conjugating or
 verb inflection. b. A graphic
 flected forms of a verb. c. A class
 is. 3. a. Sexual reproduction in which
 species temporarily couple and
 imosome pairing in the first
 lei: KARVOGAMY. d. Union of sex cells
 -**con'ju-ga-tion-ally**

der protoplasmic tube in some
 ve to unite sexually with other

ungkt') *adj.* [ME < Lat. *conjunctus*
 gether. — see CONJOIN.] 1. Joined
 adjacent successive tones of the
 iv.

n. 1. The act of uniting or
 taneous occurrence in space or
 ts of speech in some languages
 and, but, because, and as, that
 uses, or sentences. 4. Astron.
 n the celestial sphere when they
 -**con-junc'tion-al** *adj.*

'va) *n.* pl. -vas or -vae (-væ) [ME
 iva, connective (membrane).
 e CONJUNCTIVE.] The mucous
 the eyelid and the exposed surface
 il (-væ) *adj.*

adj. [Lat. *conjunctivus* < Lat.
 to join together. — see CONJOIN.]
 together: COMBINED. 3. a. Of or
 connect elements of meaning and
 moreover. — *n.* A connective
 -**con-junc'tive-ly** *adv.*

k'ta-vi'tis) *n.* Pathol. Inflamma-

n. 1. A combination of circumstances:
 instances: CRISIS.

n. 1. a. The act of conjuring
 Magic: legerdemain. 3. A solemn

v. -jured, -jur-ing, -jures [ME
 . *conjurare*, to swear together
 vt. 1. To entreat or call on solemn-
 ly by oath, incantation, or magic
 by magic. c. To call to mind:
 childhood Christmases. — *vi.*
 1. 2. To summon a devil by oath
 s. To conspire.

(kōn'jər-ər, kūn'-) *n.* 1. A magi-

vn.] Slang. 1. The head. 2. The
 conked, conk-ing, conks.
 l. To fail abruptly <The oven conk-
 d out after dinner> 3. To pass out

on of CONCH.] A hard, shelllike
 e genera *Polyporus* and *Fomes*.

ation of *congolene*, a substance
 in which the hair is straightened

er ē pet ē be hw which
 ō paw, for oi noise

by a chemical process. — *vt.* **conked, conk-ing, conks.** To
 straighten (hair) usu. by a chemical process.

con man *n.* Slang. A confidence man.

conn (kōn) *v.* & *n.* var. of **CON**.

con-nate (kōn'at', kō-nāt') *adj.* [Lat. *connatus*, p. part. of *connas-*
 sci. to be born with: Lat. *com-*, with + Lat. *nasci*, to be born.] 1. Inborn
 innate. 2. Coexisting since or associated in birth or origin: COGNATE.

3. Biol. Congenitally or firmly united, as like parts or organs.
 -**con'nate-ly** *adv.* — **con'nate-ness** *n.*

con-nat-u-r-al (ka-nāch'ər-əl, kō-) *adj.* [Med. Lat. *connaturalis*:
 Lat. *com-*, together + Lat. *naturalis*, by birth. — see NATURAL.] 1. In-

nate: inborn. 2. Similar in nature: COGNATE. — **con-nat'u-ral'i-**
 ty (-ə-rāl'ī-tē) *n.* — **con-nat'u-ral-ly** *adv.* — **con-nat'u-ral-**
 -ness *n.*

con-nect (kə-nēkt') *v.* -nect-ed, -nect-ing, -nects. [ME *con-*
 necten < Lat. *nectere*: *com-*, together + *nectere*, to bind.] — *vt.* 1.

To join or fasten together: UNITE. 2. To associate or relate <reason to
 connect the two burglaries> 3. To join to a communications circuit.

— *vi.* 1. To become united or joined <two rivers connecting> 2. In-
 formal. To hit, throw, or shoot successfully <connected for the win-

ning run> — **con-nect-ed-ly** (-nēkt'ēd-lē) *adv.* — **con-nect'i-**
ble, con-nect-a-ble *adj.* — **con-nect'or, con-nect'er** *n.*

connecting rod *n.* A rod linking rotating machine parts in recip-
 rotating motion and connecting the crankshaft of an automobile to a

piston.

con-nection (kə-nēk'shən) *n.* 1. The act of connecting or the state
 of being connected. 2. Something that connects: LINK. 3. An associ-

ation or relationship <a connection between the two incidents> 4.
 Logical ordering of words or ideas: COHERENCE. 5. The relation of a

word or idea to the surrounding text: CONTEXT <In this connection
 the wrong word was used.> 6. A person with whom one is associated,

as by kinship, common interests, or marriage <needed connections to
 get the job> 7. a. The meeting of various means of transportation for
 the transfer of passengers. b. A line of communication between two

points. 8. Slang a. A narcotics dealer. b. A narcotics purchase. — **con-**
nect'ion-al *adj.*

con-nect-ive (kə-nēk'tiv) *adj.* Serving or tending to connect. — *n.*
 1. Something that connects. 2. A word, as a conjunction, that connects

words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. 3. Bot. The tissue of a stamen
 that forms the division between the two lobes of an anther. — **con-**
nect-ive-ly *adv.* — **con-nect-iv'i-ty** (kōn'ēk-tiv'ī-tē) *n.*

connective tissue *n.* Tissue arising chiefly from the embryonic
 mesoderm, including mucous, fibrous, reticular, adipose, cartilage, and

bone tissue, marked by a highly vascular matrix structure and forming
 the supporting and connecting structures of the body.

connect time *n.* Computer Sci. The elapsed time during which a
 user of a remote terminal is connected with a time-sharing system.

con-nex-ion (kə-nēk'shən) *n.* Chiefly Brit. var. of CONNECTION.

conning tower *n.* [< CON.] 1. The armored pilothouse of a war-
 ship. 2. An enclosed, raised observation post on a submarine, often

used as a means of entrance.

con-nip-tion (kə-nīp'shən) *n.* [Orig. unknown.] Informal. A fit of
 violent emotion.

con-niv-ance also **con-niv-ence** (kə-nī'vəns) *n.* 1. The act of
 conniving. 2. Law. Knowledge of and tacit consent to the commission

of a wrongful act.

con-nive (kə-nīv') *vi.* -nived, -niv-ing, -nives. [Lat. *conivēre*.]
 1. To feign ignorance of or fail to take measures against a known

wrong. 2. To cooperate secretly. 3. To plot: conspire. — **con-niv'er**
n. — **con-niv'er-y** *n.*

con-niv-ence (kə-nī'vəns) *n.* var. of CONNIVANCE.

con-ni-vent (kə-nī'vənt) *adj.* [Lat. *connivens, connivent-*, p. part.
 of *conivere*, to close the eyes.] Biol. Converging and touching. — Used

esp. of stamens or an insect's wings.

con-nois-seur (kōn'ə-sūr') *n.* [Obs. Fr. < OFr. *connoisseur* < *con-*
noistre, to know < Lat. *cognoscere*, to learn. — see COGNITION.] One

with knowledgeable and sophisticated discrimination, esp. concerning
 the arts or matters of taste. — **con'nois-seur'ship** *n.*

con-no-ta-tion (kōn'ə-tā'shən) *n.* 1. The act or process of connot-
 ing. 2. a. The configuration of suggestive or associative implications

constituting the general sense of an abstract expression beyond its lit-
 eral, explicit sense. b. A secondary meaning suggested by a word in

addition to its literal meaning. 3. Logic. The total of the attributes
 constituting the meaning of a term: INTENSION. — **con'no-ta-tive**
adj. — **con'no-ta-tive-ly** *adv.*

con-note (kə-nōt') *vt.* -not-ed, -not-ing, -notes. [Med. Lat.
connotare, to mark along with: Lat. *com-*, with + Lat. *notare*, to mark

< nota, mark.] 1. To suggest in addition to literal meaning <The word
 "surminal" often connotes sadness.> 2. To involve as a condition or

consequence <Lying often connotes guilt.>

con-nu-bi-al (ka-nōo'bē-əl, nyōo'-) *adj.* [Lat. *connubialis* < *con-*
nubium, marriage: *com-*, together + *nubere*, to marry.] Conjugal.

— **con-nu'bi-al-ism** *n.* — **con-nu'bi-al'i-ty** (-āl'ī-tē) *n.*

co-noid (kō'noid') also **co-noi-dal** (kō'noid'l) *adj.* Shaped like a
 cone. — **co'noid** *n.*

con-quer (kōng'kər) *v.* -quered, -quer-ing, -quers. [ME *con-*
queren < OFr. *conquerre* < VLat. **conquerere* < Lat. *conquirere*, to

procure: *com-* (intensive) + *querere*, to seek.] — *vt.* 1. To overcome
 by force, esp. by force of arms. 2. To gain control over by surmounting

impediments <handicapped people conquering mobility problems> 3.
 To overcome or surmount by mental or moral force <conquered my

fear of heights> — *vi.* To be victorious: WIN. — **con'quer-a-ble**
adj. — **con'quer-or** *n.*

con-quest (kōn'kwēst', kōng'-) *n.* [ME < OFr. < Lat. *conquisitus*,
 p. part. of *conquirere*, to procure. — see CONQUER.] 1. The act or process

of conquering. 2. Something, as territory, acquired by conquering.
 3. One whose love or favor has been captivated.

con-qui-an (kōng'kē-ən) *n.* [Mex. Sp. *con quien* < Sp. *con* *quien*,
 with whom!: *con*, with (< Lat. *cum*) + *quien*, whom < Lat. *quem*,

accusative of *quis*, who.] A card game for two players that resembles
 rummy.

con-quis-ta-dor (kōn-kwis'ta-dōr', kōng-kē'stā-) *n.* pl. -dors or
 -dors-es (-dōr'ās, -ēz) [Sp. < *conquistar*, to conquer < Med. Lat. *con-*
questare, freq. of VLat. **conquerere*. — see CONQUER.] A conqueror,

esp. one of the 16th-cent. Spanish conquerors of Mexico and Peru.

con-san-guine (kōn-sāng'gwīn, kan-) *adj.* [Lat. *consanguineus*.
 — see CONSANGUINEOUS.] Consanguineous.

con-san-guine-ous (kōn'sān-gwīn'ē-əs, -sāng-) *adj.* [Lat. *con-*
sanguineus: *com-*, together + *sanguis*, blood.] Of the same lineage or

origin, esp. related by blood. — **con'san-guīn'e-ous-ly** *adv.*

con-san-guīn-i-ty (kōn'sān-gwīn'ī-tē, -sāng-) *n.* 1. Blood rela-
 tionship. 2. A close connection: AFFINITY.

con-science (kōn'shəns) *n.* [ME < OFr. < Lat. *conscientia* < *con-*
sciens, p. part. of *conscire*, to know wrong: *com-* (intensive) + *scire*,

to know.] 1. a. The faculty of recognizing the difference between right
 and wrong with regard to one's conduct coupled with a sense that one

should act accordingly. b. Conformity to one's own sense of proper
 conduct. 2. Obs. a. Consciousness. b. Inner thought. — **con'-**
science-less *adj.*

science clause *n.* A clause in a law that exempts persons
 whose conscientious or religious scruples forbid compliance.

science money *n.* Money paid often anonymously to atone for
 a dishonest act.

con-sci-en-tious (kōn'shē-ən'shəs) *adj.* [Fr. *conscientieux* < Med.
 Lat. *conscientiosus* < Lat. *conscientia*, conscience.] 1. Governed by

or accomplished according to conscience: SCRUPULOUS <a conscientious
 politician> 2. Careful: painstaking <a conscientious editor>

— **con'sci-en'tious-ly** *adv.* — **con'sci-en'tious-ness** *n.*

conscientious objector *n.* One whose religious and moral prin-
 ciples prohibit participation in military service.

con-scio-na-ble (kōn'shə-nə-bəl) *adj.* [Obs. *consciōns*, var. of
 CONSCIENCE + -ABLE.] Conscientious.

con-scious (kōn'shəs) *adj.* [Lat. *consciūs*, knowing with others:
com-, together + *scire*, to know.] 1. a. Aware of one's own existence,

sensations, and thoughts and of one's environment <received a hard
 blow but remained conscious> b. Capable of thought, will, or percep-

tion. 2. Subjectively known or felt <conscious regret> 3. Deliberately
 conceived or done: INTENTIONAL <a conscious rebuke> <made a con-

scious effort to keep awake> 4. Having or showing self-consciousness:
 AWARE. — *n.* Psychoanal. The component of waking awareness per-

ceptible by an individual at a given instant: CONSCIOUSNESS.
 — **con'scious-ly** *adv.*

con-scious-ness (kōn'shəs-nēs) *n.* 1. The state of being conscious.
 2. The totality of attitudes, opinions, and sensitivities held or thought

to be held by an individual or group <moral consciousness> 3. Psychoanal.
 The conscious. 4. a. A critical awareness of one's own situation

and identity. b. Awareness: concern.

consciousness-raising *n.* 1. A process of achieving greater
 awareness of one's needs in order to fulfill one's potential as an indi-

vidual. 2. A technique whereby one is made aware of discrimination
 against a given class of people. — **con'scious-ness-rais'er** *n.*

con-script (kōn'skrīpt') *n.* [Lat. *conscriptus*, p. part. of *conscribere*,
 to enroll: *com-*, together + *scribere*, to write.] A person who is drafted:

DRAFTEE. — *adj.* (kōn'skrīpt'). Compulsorily enrolled: DRAFTED.
 — *vt.* (kan'skrīpt') -script-ed, -script-ing, -scripts. To enroll

compulsorily into military service: DRAFT.

con-scrip-tion (kan'skrīp'shən) *n.* 1. Compulsory enrollment,
 esp. for the armed forces: DRAFT. 2. A monetary payment exacted by

a government in wartime.

con-se-crate (kōn'sī-krāt') *vt.* -crat-ed, -crat-ing, -crates.
 [ME *consecraten* < Lat. *consecrare*: *com-* (intensive) + *sacrare*, to

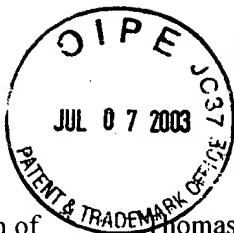
make sacred < sacer, sacred.] 1. To set apart or declare as holy. 2. a. To
 change (the elements of the Eucharist) into the body and blood of

Christ. b. To initiate (a priest) into an order of bishops. 3. To dedicate
 to a given goal or service. 4. To make venerable <a custom consecrat-

ed by time> — *adj.* Dedicated to a sacred purpose: SANCTIFIED.
 — **con'se-cra'tion** *n.* — **con'se-cra-tive** *adj.* — **con'se-**
cra'tor *n.* — **con'se-cra-to-ry** (-krā-tōr'ē, -tōr'ē) *adj.*

con-se-cu-tion (kōn'sī-kyōō'shən) *n.* [Lat. *consecutio* < *con-*
sequi, to follow closely. — see CONSEQUENT.] 1. A succession or se-

quence. 2. Logic. The relation of consequent to antecedent.



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1733 *[Handwritten signature]*

In re application of Thomas DODT et al.

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TC 1700

Attorney Docket No. P20466

Serial No. : 09/800,477

Group Art Unit: 1733

Filed : March 8, 2001

Examiner: A. C. Johnstone

For : MOTOR VEHICLE WHEEL WITH A TIRE PLACED ON A WHEEL RIM AND A
 SOUND-ABSORBENT INSERT AS WELL AS A PROCESS FOR MANUFACTURING
 A SOUND-ABSORBENT INSERT

COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
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Sir:

Transmitted herewith is an appeal brief (in trip.) in the above-captioned application.

☐ Small Entity Status of this application under 37 C.F.R. 1.9 and 1.27 has been established by a previously filed statement.

☐ A verified statement to establish small entity status under 37 C.F.R. 1.9 and 1.27 is enclosed.

☐ An Information Disclosure Statement, PTO Form 1449, and references cited.

☐ No additional fee is required.

☒ Appendix 1 Select pages of Webster's II New College Dictionary.

The fee has been calculated as shown below:

Claims After Amendment	No. Claims Previously Paid For	Present Extra	Small Entity		Other Than A Small Entity	
			Rate	Fee	Rate	Fee
Total Claims: 21	21	0	x 9=	\$	x 18=	\$0.00
Indep. Claims: 2	3	0	x 42=	\$	x 84=	\$0.00
Multiple Dependent Claims Presented			+140=	\$	+280=	\$0.00
Appeal Brief fee				\$		\$320.00
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*If less than 20, write 20

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☐ Please charge my Deposit Account No. 19-0089 in the amount of \$_____.

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☒ Any additional filing fees required under 37 C.F.R. 1.16.

☒ Any patent application processing fees under 37 C.F.R. 1.17, including any required extension of time fees in any concurrent or future reply requiring a petition for extension of time for its timely submission (37 CFR 1.136)(a)(3).

445 294

[Handwritten signature]
 Neil F. Greenblum
 Reg. No. 28,394